THE SUNDAY APPEAL.

BY ALBERT PIKE & CO. MEMPHIS, TENN., SUNDAY, AUGUST 2, 1868. VOL. XVIII.—NO. 322

SUNDAY APPEAL.

For the Sunday Appeal.]

BABY BYRNE.

Like a moon-light fairy,
Tripping o'er the fern,
Came a little maiden,
Gentle Baby Byrne.

Teaching all a lesson
They could ne'er unlearn;
'Twas the verb "to love" her,—
Charming Baby Byrne.

And I learned the lesson,
Loved her fond and true,
Loved her as the flowers
Love the summer dew;

Or as thirsty cattle
Love the dripping springs;
Or the idle dreamer,
Vain imaginings.

And I thought to wear her
Like a jewel fine,
Hid within the bosom
Of Golconda's mine.

Ah! alas, for gladness!
Ah! alas, for gain!
After joy came sadness:
After sunshine, rain.

WANNA.

ST. AGNES AT VESPERS.

BY ALFRED HAMILTON.

The sweet-voiced vesper bells! The house of prayer!
The sudden light that breaks the clouds of gloom!
Look up, O doubting eyes! the sunbeam there
Floods with a golden glow the swelling room.

O good! O pure! O fair! wert thou to stay
Before the chancel, I were lingering yet,
Yearning to follow where thou point'st the way
When thy narrow feet are safely set.

Beauty and truth and love! O God of love!
Beneath Thy dome, within Thy sacred walls,
Before Thine altar radiant from above,
I see Thy face, when there my sunbeam falls.

Guard Thou my sweet; send Thou Thine angels down
To keep her paths within thy pleasant fields,
To crown her with Thine everlasting crown
Which heaven to hope and faith and virtue yields.

ST. PETERS, Sunday, July 26, 1868.

"GIVE ME THREE GRAINS OF CORN, MOTHER."

The above words were the last request of a lad to his mother, as he was dying from starvation. She found three grains in the corner of a pocket in his ragged jacket, and gave them to him. It was all she had; the whole family were perishing from famine.

BY MRS. A. M. EDMON—BROOKLYN.

Give me three grains of corn, mother,
Only three grains of corn;
It will keep the little life I have
Till the coming of the morn.
I am dying of hunger and cold, mother—
Dying of hunger and cold;
And half the agony of such a death
My lips have never told.

It has gnaw'd like a wolf at my heart, mother,
A wolf that is fierce for blood,
All the live-long day, and the night beside,
Gnawing for lack of food.
I dreamed of *bread* in my sleep, mother,
And the sight was Heaven to see;
I awoke with an eager, famishing lip,
But you had no bread for me.

How could I look to *you*, mother,—
How could I look to *you*
For bread to give your starving boy
When you are starving too?
For I *read* the famine in your cheek,
And in your eye so wild;
And I *felt* it in your bony hand
As you laid it on your child.

The North has lands and gold, mother,
The North has lands and gold,
While you are forced to your empty breast
A skeleton babe to hold—
A babe that is dying of want, mother,
As I am dying now,
With a ghastly look in its sunken eye,
And famine upon its brow.

What have we poor ones done, mother,
What have we poor ones done
That the world looks on and sees us starve—
Perish one by one?
Do Christian men care not, mother,—
The great men and the high,—
For the suffering sons of the Southern land,
Whether they live or die?

There is many a brave heart here, mother,
Dying of want and cold,
While only across a few poor States
Are many that roll in gold.
There are rich and great men there, mother,
With wondrous wealth to view,
And the bread they fling to their dogs to-night
Would give me life and you.

Come nearer to my side, mother,
Come nearer to my side,
And hold me fondly as you held
My sister when she died.
Quick! for I cannot see you, mother,
My breath is almost gone!
Mother, dear mother, ere I die
Give me three grains of corn!

ADDRESS

Read at Centre Hill, Miss., on the 22d of July, 1868.

BY ALBERT PIKE.

Ladies and Gentlemen: I wish that it had been in my power to say no, when I was a second time solicited to address you, if only in a few brief words, to-day; or else that I could have come prepared to say something that should have been worthy your attention and in some degree answering your expectations.

To find a subject is more difficult than to find language in which to treat it. The mind contracts fixed habits of thought, and moves, as it were, in grooves, or like a car that clings to the rails of iron, and soon finds itself brought to a stand-still, if it leaves the track. The lawyer, daily engaged in the discussion of legal propositions, in analysing evidence, in disputation as to the construction of statutes and the meaning of words and phrases, loses his way at once, when he undertakes to traverse the fields of literature or discuss the problems of philosophy. The Editor, who daily discusses political questions, finds it irksome, at length, to think on any other subject, and if he consents to speak on any other, repents of his too easy acquiescence, and atones for it by an ignominious failure.

I have been unable to find any subject that I thought could interest you; and if I knew one, I could not treat it as the Great Kings of Thought treated the high themes on which they wrote for the future generations, with a lofty indifference to present praise or censure.

I am no Orator, and have none of the classical graces of the rhetorician. I must say what I can, in plain words, that will disappoint, and if I am not brief, will weary you. Let me be as brief as I may, I shall still trespass on your patience and courtesy.

One of the chief offices of literature is to communicate the Thoughts of the Present to the men of the Future, as the Thoughts of the Past are by books communicated to us. For books are the legacies of the Past that constitute in great measure the intellectual wealth of the Present; and the thoughts of one generation become the laws of its successors.

Every age bequeaths to posterity its lessons, its thoughts and examples, its discoveries; and thus the intellectual wealth of the world continually increases, how little soever use the world at large may make of it. What are we of this day adding to that store?

It is or it should be the object of a literary society to enlarge the knowledge and expand the intellect and sharpen the faculties of those who are its fellows, so that they may deserve to have lived, when the last hour comes, by having devised somewhat of value to posterity. His is a poor life who bequeaths nothing to those who come after him. For even the squirrel that hides an acorn in the ground, plants that which is to become an oak, towering above the other forest trees, and seeing unconcerned; the silent centuries pass by it down the long slopes of time. The fathers plant the trees and the children enjoy their shade; but that is of far greater value which we sow and plant for eternity.

This is a time for serious and sober thought, and not for the levities of harangues and the frivolities of tinselled rhetoric;—not for that sad, sombre and gloomy dejection into which a dispirited and nerveless craven soul subsides and sinks; but for that manly and serious gravity of thought that becomes men upon whom heavy responsibilities rest, and whom the calamities of their country and the afflictions of their people grieve and sadden.

And these calamities and afflictions are that discipline of adversity from which a people may gather, if it will, the golden fruit of the Hesperides. Prosperity enervates and corrupts. It is in adversity that a people becomes truly great, for that strengthens and seasons the soul, of the Nation as well as of the individual, if it has in itself the capacity to become great, if it does not become disheartened, or yield to the plausible persuasions of expediency, buy immunity from persecution by a spiritless submission, or accept ignominy as the condition of a treacherous truce with tyranny.

There is perhaps no compensating benefit and advantage which calamity and adversity bear with themselves, so great as this; that in such seasons, the common distress and general misfortune draw and knit men more closely together, rebuke selfishness and egotism, exalt and ennoble the souls of the lowly and the lofty alike, inspire them with manly and heroic endurance, increase their pity for those on whom fate lays a heavier hand than on themselves, and intensify the common sympathies of humanity.

Then it is that men, purified and ennobled, become capable of sacrificing themselves for their country and for each other,—not on the field of battle, but where there is no glory to be won, and the sacrifice has few witnesses or is known to none; and the cool heroism of the martyr is needed to inspire the patriot.

It is the highest destiny and noblest crown of glory of Humanity that man *can* sacrifice himself for his fellows, and even for those whom he is under no obligation to serve. It is a part of the great system of things, in which the Divine Idea continually unfolds itself, that the innocent should suffer and often perish, in consequence of the sins, vices, errors, follies, faults and blunders of others. Constantly this substitution of the innocent for the guilty, or involvement of the innocent in the consequences of guilt, vice or error, takes place. The innocent child reaps, by an inflexible law of nature, that is, as a part of the plan and system of the Universe, by the will of the Deity, unchangeable, and operating universally, the sad consequences of parental vices, in deformity and disease, in misery and penury; and this law was announced to the Hebrews, when the Second Commandment declared that Jehovah was a jealous God, visiting the iniquity of the fathers upon their children, unto the third and fourth generations. The detachment, sacrificed to save the army, expiates the error of the General, by rescuing his battalions from its consequences. The People, families, individuals, not partakers of the vices, crimes or blunders of their rulers, are yet they who suffer the consequences. Continually, the wife suffers, in consequence of the dissipation, idleness, or want of foresight, of her husband. He signs a bond as surety, embarks in a hazardous speculation, or is infatuated by the fatal vice of gaming, and she and her children are reduced to penury. It is of the law of Nature, that the wife, loving her husband, should, even if she holds by law a separate property, be, by means of that love, always liable to be the victim of his extravagance and vice.

And, of those slain, ruined, impoverished, made miserable, by war, not one in ten thousand in any war, ever was in any way instrumental in bringing it about. Rarely do the women of a country aid in plunging it into Civil War. It is a terrible thought, if we would but reflect upon it, that in a republic every voter is, by his single vote, disposing, not only of the fortunes, but of the lives of others, wrecking households and desolating States. Neither he nor others care for a responsibility divided among so many; but the Deity knows precisely how much of it belongs to each, and the adequate punishment for it will, in some way, here or hereafter, be meted out.

Foremost among the innocent who have suffered for the guilty, have been those men who have, in different ages, endeavored to reform the world or a people, to give freedom to the oppressed, and in the true way to serve their country; and those men and women who have died rather than deny the belief that was in them, and what they were assured was the truth.

The death of the wise and good has often been made the efficient means of conferring great benefits on men and Nations, by saving them from the consequences of the crimes, vices and errors of others, or of their own. Socrates died because he taught the truth at Athens, and because that truth was deemed impiety towards the Gods. If he had not so taught the truth, the world would not have possessed the philosophy of Plato; and he could not teach the truth without dying for it. Jeanne d' Arc was burned, because she caused the liberation of France from vassalage to England,—a vassalage produced chiefly by the follies and crimes of the French nobles, and the feebleness of the Kings. Madame Roland was the Martyr of Liberty, and Hypatia of Philosophy. Seneca bled himself to death at the command of Nero. Earth's foremost illustrious names are those of the Martyrs. The blood of these is not only the seed of the Church, but also it waters the Tree of Liberty.

In putting Jesus to death, the Priests, Scribes, Pharisees and people thought they were punishing a man; and they did so because he preached reform, and denounced their corruptions and vices. He taught human brotherhood, morality, charity and obedience; and they acted precisely as the people, rulers and priests have in all ages acted towards reformers. Regarding Jesus as a man, they had a right, under their law, to put him to death as a blasphemer: for when he was asked if he was the Messiah, the Son of God, he replied by pronouncing the Ineffable Name of God, and so claiming to be God himself. He was willing that even the law, sternly administered, should sacrifice him, so that he might seem a malefactor, not as worthy to be released as Bar-Abbas the robber, and deserving to be crucified between two thieves.

Yet God is not unjust, for thus making the agonies and death of one the means of benefitting many. We are the leaves of the great tree of Humanity. Many must be blighted and fall, in the Summer and even in the Spring, that the rest may have room to grow, and take sufficient nourishment from the elements. In nothing is human nature, we repeat, so noble, as in the capacity of man to sacrifice himself for others. The law of God compels him to do so; but also the goodness of God enables him to do it voluntarily, and gives him abundant opportunities. The injustice of such a sacrifice would consist, if there were any, in the death *not* producing its fruit of benefit, its consequence of expiation. And Death differs with no other self-sacrifice, except in degree. If it were unjust that one should *die* for others, it would be equally so that one should *suffer* for others, or deny or stint himself for others, or even *toil* for others.

We cannot measure God's justice by the little tape-line of our own justice. We surely do not *know* that death is not the greatest kindness of God to the immortal soul. How can we decide on God's justice, without knowing that? We see a very little way along the great curve which the Universe is describing. We know the meaning and import of very little that is being done around us. We can, in some degree, see the import and results of what was done in the Past,—enough, at least, to begin to believe that there is a wise and good reason for every thing that is done on this earth, however much cause the worm-eaten plum may have to complain, when it drops, immature, from the tree, that God did not, as He might have done, give it time to ripen; or the dwarfed and stunted oak, that He did not make it to grow tall, fair and stately, like the other trees; or the dahlia, that it has no perfume; or the leaves, that they fall annually from the oak, instead of remaining there its whole lifetime, always green; and, above all, the animal, the bird, the fish, the reptile and the insect, that man inflicts death upon them at all periods of their lives, either that they may serve him for food, or because he fears them, or they are troublesome or in his way, or from mere wantonness, or because he cannot avoid it.

Also it is certain that one man, by his wise teachings and good examples, his just government, or his death, does often prevent the consequences of the crimes, follies, errors of others from being visited upon them in this life. He *atones* for these, when he takes the consequences on his own head, that, dying, he may open the eyes of the People, to whom, else, the consequences must be fatal. The deaths of the great, the wise and the good have thus often served the world more than their lives had done; making also their own fames immortal. The fruit ought to be in proportion to the magnitude of the sacrifice. Nor ought man to deem that death so terrible, which he inflicts with so much indifference on the worm.

The doctrines of Socrates produced no effect in his lifetime, compared to that which, as expounded and enlarged by Plato, they have since continually produced on the mind of the civilized world. The great conquests of Mohammedanism were not made during the lifetime of the Arabian Prophet. The examples of Hampden and Sydney were not effectual until after they had died. If to die for a faith does not prove its truth, it at least has much of the effect of proof. If Jesus preached more than two years, only a part of what he taught during two years has been preserved to us. At his death, he had but few disciples, and of these few, one denied and another betrayed him. Few among the people believed him to be commissioned by God; but immediately after his death, thousands were converted at once, and Paul, preaching Christ crucified, carried the Gospel among the Gentiles, and established Churches and a faith of his own. In all his letters, he does not quote, I think, a single sentence uttered by Christ.

To teach men how to die for liberty, is certainly one of the noblest offices of Humanity. To teach them how to die for a faith, the very noblest. Each is a martyrdom, and never ineffectual in this life. To live and endure is often harder than to die, and demands a higher heroism. The Roman gladiator, like the mercenary soldier, held his life of little worth, and risked it daily for the smallest possible consideration. Conquered in the arena, and when the savage audience gave the fatal sign that demanded his death, he received the fatal blow without a murmur.

The people of our South are learning that it is not all of life, to live. Their bleeding country, walking with naked and lacerated feet over the flinty ways of sorrow and of suffering, betrayed and abandoned by too many of her sons whom she once loved and deemed her jewels, demands of her true sons that they shall guard jealously her honor; that, to that end they shall endure heroically the ills that fortune sends, that *she* may not be reproached with having been arrogant in her day of prosperity and power, to become obsequious and servile in her day of adversity. She demands of them, that having submitted in good faith to an enemy not supposed to be wholly devoid of magnanimity, they shall in perfect good faith keep the pledge and promise contained in their parole of honor, and hold themselves absolved and released of all obligation, when the sordid victor basely violates the promises of its General, and insists, with less sense of shame than a mangy cur, in treating gallant and generous enemies as rebels and traitors, when, having laid down their arms, they are no longer formidable to the chicken-livered and malignant cowards, who legislate to undo all for which their soldiers fought.

Let us pause for a moment, to look at this lesson, which the war teaches. The patriot and the enthusiast sacrifices himself for his country; and by his side, in the grave, that country reverently lays the bones of the pillaging mercenary, of the foreign hireling, of the sneaking thief and coward who enlisted for an exorbitant bounty. The generous and fiery-hearted gentlemen and educated gallant youths of the North, who, for the Union which they misunderstood and the flag which they worshipped with a blind adoration, accepted the fellowship, in life and death and human memories, of the base, the brutal and the mercenary, sacrificed themselves for what they believed to be the cause of human liberty. No Southern man shall speak of these in other terms than those of honor and admiration; for they were the Paladins of the Northern host, who fought and fell, without being contaminated by the association, in the same ranks, with the cut-throats, the bravos and the thieves to whose memories Congress votes honors, or who, surviving, are selected to wear honors and laurels, by those to whom the rank odor of moral baseness is sweeter than the perfumes of Araby the blest, and Butler a hero to be held in higher esteem than McClellan, Rosecrantz, Buell, or any other honorable soldier and honest man.

Always, the worthy and the excellent die, that the knaves and scoundrels who infest Republics may prosper. But for all that, God is just: and the high station attained by scoundrelism is a pillory. Never, since the world began, did so many noble gentlemen die, or maimed survive as touching memorials of a great and fruitless struggle, to benefit peculators who plundered, and cowards who deserted, and renegades and apostates who have since betrayed, a country, as fell or survived, in the great Civil War, under the flag of the Confederate States.

The Southland demands of her sons that they shall never admit that the cause in which they fought and so many heroes died, was not an honorable or a just one; that they shall never admit that their States had not the right to withdraw from the Union of the States, that their Ordinances of Secession were null and void, and secession, rebellion and treason. She demands of them, as she has a right to demand, that they shall not apostatize from their ancient faith, and become the allies of a sordid Jacobinism, baser and more corrupt than that which ruled at Paris, when five hundred thousand Frenchmen flocked to the fields of French glory, to repel the invasion of France by the Duke of Brunswick. The man, born in the South, or adopted by it, who gives countenance and currency to the infamous and dishonoring measures of reconstruction, by accepting a seat in the Congress of the United States, under whatsoever thin pretext he endeavors to mask his treachery, and there becomes the ally and the servant of the oppressors of his State, betrays her into the hands of the Philistines, and is her deadliest enemy. It may be that God, whose mercy is infinite, will forgive him; his country never can.

Our life is a nobler one than we think. We are not living for ourselves alone. As self-sacrifice is our highest duty, so it is our most excellent crown of honor. If it is a necessity, the law of God that makes it so is not unjust. Not only all the people of one country, but the whole human race are connected together by the closest ties of interest and sympathy. The causes of present calamities are often to be found in the remote Past. The individual suffering and sorrow and sacrifice become the salvation of Nations and the health and safety of the future generations. We must all toil and suffer and endure, for our fellows and our race; for we inherit the fruits of the toils, and sufferings of those who sorrowed and died in the Past, believing themselves to have effected nothing for humanity, and imagined by the short-sighted of their own age to have lived in vain.

The invisible nerves of sympathy and unity connect the whole human race together, and make it one. What is done at the Antipodes is never without its consequences to *us*. The wars between the petty African chiefs, an hundred and fifty years ago, which filled the barracoons on the coast with slaves, and supplied the slave-ships of New England with negroes to be sold to the planters of the Southern Colonies, if they did not die, or were not thrown overboard to the sharks, alive, during the horrors of the middle passage, have been hardly thought of by the men and women of the present generation; but of these came as a consequence our late Civil War, and the barbarities of the invaders of the South. That an Egyptian Princess, four thousand years ago, walked at early dawn along the bank of the Nile, seeking a place whereat to bathe, and found a Hebrew child in a basket among the reeds, and adopted him, would not seem much to concern *us*; but yet we are still governed in a great measure by the laws of Moses; and one of that people whom he led out of the House of bondage, preached, two thousand years afterwards, the sermon on the Mount and dictated for us the Lord's prayer. He indicated this unity of Humanity, when he called himself Ben-Hadam, the son of *the* Adam, that is, of Humanity. While the Son of God, he was also the type of the whole human race.

[CONCLUDED NEXT SUNDAY.]

The Boomerang.

This curious weapon, peculiar to the natives of Australia, has often proved a puzzler to men of science. It is a piece of carved wood, nearly in the form of a crescent, from thirty to forty inches long, pointed at both ends, and the corners quite sharp. The mode of using it is quite as singular as the weapon. Ask a native to throw it so as to fall at his feet, and away it goes, fully forty yards before him, skimming along the surface, at three or four feet from the ground, when it will suddenly rise in the air, forty or sixty feet, describing a curve, and finally drop at the feet of the thrower. During its course, it revolves with great rapidity, as on a pivot, with a whizzing noise. It is wonderful that so barbarous a people should have invented so singular a weapon, which sets laws of progression at defiance. It is very dangerous for a European to try to project it at any object, as it may return and strike himself. In a natives' hand, it is a formidable weapon, striking without the projector being seen; like the Irishman's gun, shooting round the corner equally as straightforward. It was invented to strike the kangaroo, which animal is killed by it with certainty; and, though a copse intervene between the hunter and the animal, the boomerang comes round the corner and breaks the animal's legs.

GEORGIA.

—Hon. Mrs. Yelverton is delighting the citizens of Columbus with her readings.

—The Augusta *Chronicle* jubilates over the defeat of Brown and Blodgett. So do we.

—The Catholics of Savannah purpose building a Chapel in that city at an early day, near the Academy of St. Vincent de Paul.

—It is said that the negro population of Georgia is traveling with great strides towards extinction. No one sees one negro infant to twenty seen ten years ago.

—There were one hundred and ten counties represented in the late Democratic State Convention at Atlanta, the largest turn out ever known to a Convention in the State.

The Supreme Court of New York have, in a recent case, decided that a bill of exchange for two thousand dollars in gold can only be discharged by a sum in currency equal to that amount with the premium added.

A Sketch of Bombay—Street Scenes.

"Carleton," the lively correspondent of the Boston *Journal*, is writing some interesting letters from India. We quote below from one of them:

Would that the farmers of New England, who, about these days, are driving their teams afield, could see how the Hindoos manage their oxen. Think of a pair of lean, lank kine, with horns eighteen inches long sticking straight up into the air, with a great hump on the back—over the shoulders a straight piece of round wood—a limb of a tree six inches in diameter for a yoke, four pins, each about ten inches long, driven through the yoke to keep it in place on the necks of the animals; ropes instead of bows—not lashed to the horns, but tied around the necks; a cord in the nostril of each ox, with reins attached; a two wheeled cart, with four seats, the driver sitting in front bareheaded, barearmed, barefooted, barelegged, barely dressed in every respect—one bit of rag about the loins; three Hindoo passengers, as bare of clothing as himself, the oxen upon the trot or canter, the dusky Jehu handling the reins adroitly, turning sharp corners, picking his way through the crowd as easily and quickly as the hackmen of your city can thread their course on Washington street.

The peninsula is wider here, and we soon reach the suburbs, where the Europeans and Parsees and rich native merchants live. We find broad avenues, as smooth as the sea beach, shaded by tropical trees in great variety. We pass stately palaces surrounded by spacious gardens. We look up the long graveled walks and behold flowers of every hue—exotics of the temperate zone mingled with the flora of the tropics—oleandas, magnolias, laburnums, acacias, oranges and lemons, honeysuckle, verbenas, roses, azalias, petunias, tiger-lilies—the entire flora of our green-houses blooming in the open air; vines and creepers, clematis and jessamine climbing the walls, overrunning summer houses; trees wholly unlike those which we are accustomed to see—no elms, no maples, or giant oaks, but the tall and slender palm, the palmyra, the cocoanut, with their green plumes gracefully moving in the breezes, the banyan, a forest in itself, sending its new trunks down into the generous earth and spreading its branches far and wide, thickly throwing out its leaves, making a delightful shade; the India rubber tree, the teak, the fig and mango. The Parsee, as far as in him lies, makes his earthly home a Paradise. His palace is large and lofty. He has wide halls, deep verandahs and passage ways running in all directions, so that, let the breeze come from the sea or the mountains, from the north or the south, it may sweep through his halls. The Parsees are the Yankees of the East—the business men who know the knack of making money. In another letter I shall have something more to say about them. They surpass the English in the elegance of their residences. Getting beyond the palaces and villas we come to the plains, reaching northward and eastward, bounded in the dim distance by mountains.

In approaching the city from the sea, or looking down upon it from the hotel, we see few spires, towers and domes of churches, temples or public buildings, but a long reach of tiled roofs, wide streets, open lots, patches of green foliage, with but few objects to attract special attention.

I took an early walk before the sun was up this morning, and saw some queer scenes in the streets. The people were just rising—hundreds of them from the ground in front of their shops—men, women and children, where they had made their beds for the night. Some were still asleep, and I came near disturbing the slumbers of a young man as I turned a corner, by falling headlong over him. It does not take a Hindoo long to dress, especially when his only garment is a strip of cloth around the loins. The children, like those in many American homes, were up bright and early making mud pies. I noticed that they were not dressed quite well enough to make their appearance at Sunday school. In a country where the father and mother make a strip of cloth, of the size of a dish-wiper, serve for full dress, it is not in the nature of things that their offspring should appear in coat, jacket or pants, or crinoline, and trails like those which some young ladies of Boston use for sweeping the streets. The costumes of the maidens of the West—especially the ball room dresses—have longer skirts, and perhaps not quite so low in the neck as the costumes worn by their sisters of India; but in the matter of jewelry the dark-featured ladies of this country can beat them all hollow.

Take a look at this black-haired creature, fondling a little ebony imp, the likeness of herself, in a doorway as we pass, a gold chain about her neck, gold charms of the size of a ten dollar gold piece dangling from it, three silver bracelets on each wrist, an armlet of silver on each arm above the elbow, so many rings on her fingers that you cannot count them, anklets huge and massive upon each ankle, *tolets* of the same metal on her great toes; six gold rings with little bells attached in each ear, a gold brooch with a long pin thrust through the left nostril! Can any fair maiden in America exhibit so much jewelry? See how the fond mother has lavished her fortune, regardless of expense, upon the darling in her arms—rings on its toes, on its ankles, a silver chain clasping each of its chubby legs above the knee, a larger chain of elaborate workmanship girding the loins, with charms and little silver bells attached, rings on its fingers, bracelets on its arms, another chain clasping the neck, rings in its ears, a jewel in its nose! Quite a display for a young girl who has not got round to her first birthday anniversary.

The question is solved as to what becomes of the silver. India absorbs it. A love of jewelry is characteristic of men as well as women in India. The men wear bracelets and noserings. The population of the country is nearly one hundred and ninety millions, and it may be set down that each individual has upon an average four or five rings, bracelets or charms, usually of silver. There are at least ten hundred million ornaments among the natives, but no estimate can be made of their value. Through all ages India has swallowed up silver, and the absorption is as great to-day as ever. The coin of the country is wholly silver—rupees or hali dollars. The native does not like a gold currency. Attempts have been made to introduce it, but without success.

—The Northwestern exposition of wools and woolen goods will open in Chicago next Tuesday and continue three days.

The French Academy.

Some of our readers may perhaps be interested by the following information in regard to this celebrated Institution, which we take from the New York *Times*. Piron, the satirist, directed that his epitaph should be,

'*Cy git Piron, qui ne fut rien, pas Academicien*':

'Here lies Piron, who was nothing, not even an Academician':

but spleen at his failure to be elected sharpened the wit.

There have been great names on the roll of the Academicians. The article in the *Times* says:

I need not tell you perhaps that a seat in the French Academy is the end and aim of every educated Frenchman's life. To occupy a seat among the "forty immortals" is the highest point he can attain as a reward of merit. It is, therefore, his nightmare, his day and night dream. The laurels that hang over the door of the sacred temple are ever present to his eyes. "Reach the Academy and die!" is his motto. But for one that arrives, a hundred falls by the wayside. The number that destroy body and mind in the attempt is immense.

It does not require that a man should write much or speak much to get into the Academy; it requires that he should write or speak well. Alexander Dumas has written two hundred volumes, which have been translated into every tongue, and is not a member, while Prevost-Paradel, who has written only one uninteresting and untranslated book, is a member. But that one book shows genius in the academic sense, whereas the two hundred of Alexander Dumas do not. *Cinq-Mars* opened the door of the Academy to Alfred de Vigny; the *Trois Mousquetaires*, which followed *Cinq-Mars*, and were equally interesting, did not render the same service to Dumas.

What the Acamedy requires is original ideas, clothed in pure and classical language. Theophile Gauthier and Jules Janin, two literary men of high standing, perpetual candidates for the Academy, have sent to the press mountains of literature, crammed with the classics, and written in the purest of styles; but their literature is one of the routine kind, and marks no progress of any sort. Therefore, the Academy refuses to take them in. Ponsard and Angier, their cotemporaries and rivals, wrote no better than they; but they had ideas, they set the old fellows of the Academy to thinking, and they were invited to take a seat in their midst.

In France it is the habit to mock at somebody; it used to be at the Government till the long arm of Louis Napoleon put a stop to that kind of thing by declaring the dynasty sacred and the Constitution inviolable. Now, it is at the Academy. The Academy has never been popular; the public think it too literary, or rather that it is exclusively literary. But the letter and spirit of its foundation are larger than that. It takes in all the *intelligences d'elites*, no matter where they come from, nor what has been their field of manifestation. It is, nevertheless, in human nature to throw stones at what one cannot attain, and when we hear a man call the Academy a "mutual admiration society," we are apt to think he would like to admire himself in the same mirrors they do.

Strictly speaking this majestic body is charged with the safe-keeping of the French language. It is their duty to see that the dictionary of the language is not perverted, and they are now revising this important book. Thirty or forty years will be consumed in the work, for they are trying to give a final touch to the language. They do not seem to count on the inventive genius of the young generations: "After us the deluge!"

But the Academy does not confine itself to the dictionary. In fact it is the last subject one hears spoken of at the Academy. It is their *pot-a-feu*, or rather their *piece de resistance*, which they bring forward when they have no company at the house, or when they have nothing else to do. In general, they read papers on history, literature and the classics, and I heard M. Guizot one day read a paper to a full house on the Protestant religion in the United States. They also hold gift premiums, which they pay out annually to the best works produced in the course of the year. They are even charged with awarding a premium for the highest act or acts of virtue. They have thus plenty of work to do, and the Academy is neither a retreat nor a *hotel des invalides*: it is rather a living Pantheon.

So well are they penetrated with this idea themselves that to call their house a Pantheon does not seem to them extravagant. Independent of the talent it requires to pass the threshold of the sacred temple, a cordon of etiquette is thrown around it which makes the approaches as difficult as Christian's passage through the Slough of Despond. For example, the candidate begins by sounding some of the members as to his chances, and if he gets encouragement he sends in some such note as this: "I, the undersigned, hereby declare that I offer myself as a candidate for the *fauteuil* of the Academy left vacant by the death of Hon. M. Victor Cousin. Signed, Jules Favre." Then he is obliged to make an official visit to each member at his house to solicit his vote; and as men who have reached the top round of the ladder of honor, and have nothing more to expect from man, are very apt to be natural for once in their lives, and to talk as they think, the candidate often finds this a "rough road to travel." He is obliged to visit men who have combatted him and his doctrines all their lives, who may be personal enemies, who may even hold his opinions and his style in so little respect as to ridicule them to his face. Generally, however, each man's style of receiving a candidate is so well known as to put the latter on his guard at least against surprises. It is a good thing to know an enemy's mode of attack before we meet him.

After the candidate is elected, then comes the fiery ordeal of the reception, in which the new member is expected to concentrate all the wit, all the opinions, all the ideas of his whole life, all that he is, or has been, or can be, into a short two hours' speech. And wo to him if his speech be not perfection! Look at the speech of M. Jules Favre, the last member admitted. It belonged neither to the tribune, nor the bar, nor the stump, and smacked not at all of the Acamedy! The man who could pronounce such beautiful, and net, and incisive phrases extemporaneously elsewhere, became verbose, and straggling, and uncertain, when he sat down to write for the Academy. Not that the man was smaller, perhaps, at the Academy than in the Tribune; but he was out of his element.

This terrible ordeal finished, the new member passes into the hands of the critics for a fortnight, and if he be a sensitive man he will not sleep on a bed of roses. Then he must be presented to the Emperor—the law requires it—technically to present him with a copy of his reception speech. But suppose him to be a political adversary of his Majesty, the situation becomes grave! What did we see, for example, the other day? We saw two mortal enemies of His Majesty, the Count de Remusat, President of the Academy, and M. Jules Favre—the first a Minister of Louis Philippe, and a man who stigmatized the confiscation of the Orleans property as brigandism, and the other a man who refuses even to go to the opening of the Chamber by the Emperor so as not to take the oath of respect to the dynasty and fidelity to the Constitution from His Majesty—we saw these two radical haters of His Majesty obliged to go to the palace, and to be friendly. The trial was a rude one, and we no longer wonder that *fauteuils* become empty so rapidly. There are certain shocks from which a man may not hope to recover. Thus the road of the ambitious is, after all, a rough one to travel.

The Institute of France comprises five bodies: The French Academy, of which we have been speaking above, forty members; the Academy of Sciences, sixty-three members—the hardest worked and most useful of all the sections; the Academy of Inscriptions and Belles-Lettres, forty members; the Academy of Fine Arts, forty members, and the Academy of Moral and Political Sciences, forty members.

Persons may be members of more than one Academy. All of them receive a slight contribution from the Government, and are expected to give official opinions for the guidance of the Government on the various questions that may be submitted to them. Their utility in a centralized Government like that of France is undisputed. The first one, the French Academy, the one the most difficult to attain, is the one least useful in a practical sense to the Government, and on account of its hostility to the dynasty, has been threatened with annihilation.

MALAKOFF.

INSCRIPTIONS ON BELLS.

Bells generally had pious inscriptions, which, before the time of the reformation, were usually in Latin, and addressed to God, or to patron saints; and, since then in English, and addressed to man, with occasional exceptions. A few, selected from the many that have been copied by antiquaries in bell literature, will serve as curious specimens. A very common one was in these words:

'Funera plango, figura flango, Sabbato pango,
Excito lentos, dissipo ventos, paco cruentos.'

This, "undone into English," as Coleridge said, reads thus:

"I mourn at funerals, I break the lightning, I proclaim the Sabbath,
I hasten the tardy, I disperse the winds, I calm the turbulent."

There are very many variations of this inscription. The following is often found on old bells:

"Deum verum laudo, plebem voco, cerum congrego,
Defunctos ploro, pestem fugo, festa decoro."

In English:

"I praise the true God, I call the people, I convene the clergy,
I mourn the dead, I scatter pestilence, I grace festivals."

Durham Cathedral has a bell with this three-fold legend:

"To call the folks to church in time,
I chime;
When mirth and pleasure's on the wing
I ring;
And when the body leaves the soul
I toll."

On another we find:

"When I do ring,
God's praises sing;
When I do toll,
Pray heart and soul."

Inscriptions like these were very common in mediæval times: "Hail, Mary, full of grace! pray for us;" "Saint Peter, pray for us!" and so on through the whole list of patron saints. In the seventeenth century, legends similar in character to these were frequent: "O man, be meeke, and lyve in rest;" "Geve thanks to God;" and—

"I, sweetly tolling, men do call,
To taste on meate that feeds the soule."

Chimes of bells have been used to perpetuate historical events, as with the chime in St. Helen's Church, in Worcester, England, which was cast in the time of Queen Anne; seven of the eight bells give a couplet to a victory, while the eighth thus sums up the record:

QUEEN ANNE.

"Th' immortal praises of Queen Anne I sound,
With union blest and all these glories crowned."

In Exeter, England, there is a chime which has curious inscriptions; those on two of the small bells are in these words: On one—

"I mean to make it understood,
That though I'm little, yet I'm good."

On the other—

"If you have a judicious ear,
You'll own my voice is sweet and clear."

Good taste and accuracy in expression were not always secured; for instance, in the following couplet, which is not uncommon in old chimes:

"I am the first, a'though but small,
I will be heard above you all."

And in this:

"If you would know when we was run,
It was March the twenty second, 1701."

This last brings to mind a modern inscription, as remarkable for bad taste as any before given. It is on one of eight bells in the church tower of Tilton, Devon:

"Recast by John Taylor & Son,
Who the first prize for church bells won
At the Great Ex-hi-bi-ti on
In London, 1-8-5 and 1."

In a city in Massachusetts, a proprietor of some celebrated patent medicine generously gave one of the bells for a chime to be placed in a church tower. When the bell came it had the name of the donor and his medicines in bold letters on its side. Good taste was disturbed, and the obnoxious lettering was chiseled off.

GENERAL ITEMS.

—The private property of the late Prince Michael, of Servia, is valued at $11,000,000.

—"Cheaper than dirt" is the pertinent inscription on a case of soap in an apothecary's window.

—J. W. Blackley, formerly a prominent merchant of Cincinnati, died, Monday, from the effects of heat.

—The travel by rail between New York and Boston was never so light as it has been for the past month.

—A child sixteen months old was butted to death by a goat in St. Louis last Saturday.

—A farmer in Liberty county, Illinois, went to a barleyfield recently with four horses. He thought the sun too hot and started for the barn, but before he reached it all the horses fell dead from heat.

—In Russia forty thousand men are working on the railroad from Moscow to the Black Sea.

—It has recently been decided that the provision of the stamp law which excludes unstamped deeds, etc., from being used in *any court*, applies only to the United States Courts.

—The Supreme Court of the Sandwich Islands have just decided that an unsuccessful attempt to commit suicide is not indictable. At common law suicide was a felony, and the attempt to commit suicide indictable.

For the Sunday Appeal.]

OCTODECIMA.

BY ANNIE CHAMBERS KETCHUM.

Nora, Born in June.

Clear as her cloudless eyes,
O'er cliff and glen and mountain's distant line
Undimmed by haze or mist, serenely shine
The deep blue summer skies.

Fair as her sunny hopes,
The red rose bursts, the lilies white unfold,
The sweet pond-tulips lift their cups of gold,
The star-flowers gem the slopes;

And leaping waters play,
And gay winds pipe, and lark and linnet sing,
As if each innocent and happy thing
Would greet her natal day.

We bring her gentle gifts;
Bright blossoms, with their loving type and token;
Lichens and mosses; curious crystals, broken
From hoary cavern rifts;

Music of bard and seer;
Legend and classic song, and ancient rhymes
Echoed from far phantasmal century chimes,
To her enraptured ear;

And I—I steal apart
As each fair thing with loving eye she scans,
Her happy talk, like ripples over sands,
Cheering my thirsty heart.

Oh, Savior, meek and mild!
Cradled Thyself upon a mother's knee;
I kiss Thy precious feet, I beg of Thee
All blessings for my child!

Thou Shadow of a Rock
Within a land! protect her life
From Misery's desert heat, from Sin's mad strife,
From Sorrow's lightning shock!

Love's fairest fruit and flower
Give unto her, and Friendship's holiest ties,
That her existence, like these shining skies,
May brighten every hour;

Till, calm from morn to night,
Her day of life a golden day may end,
Fairest at setting, and forever blend
With Heaven's unfading light.

Yet nay. Too much I ask
And am too fearful. Only they attain
The evening we come, who, with patient pain
Fulfil the noonday task.

Give to her spirit, then,
Thy rod and staff to walk the ways of life,
Thy shield and buckler, to ward off the strife,
Th' unholy strife of men.

Each precious lesson point
That earth's meek creatures teach. On sea and land
Show how each high or lowly thing Thy hand
With wisdom doth anoint.

Whether her lines be cast
In the choked city's panting thoroughfare,
Or 'mid the blessed woodland's treasures rare,
Or by the ocean vast.

O, tune her subtle ear,
Pained by the discord of earth's warring notes
To know the heavenly prophecy that floats
From brook and bird-song clear,

Show to her serious eyes
The golden legend writ, as in a book,
Upon the steadfast mountain-tops, that look
Forever to the skies,

And bid the ocean's roar
Tell her of harpers harping with their harps,
Where shines the light of God, where sorrow warps
The burthened soul no more.

So may her soul, replete
With holy courage, seek the victor's crown,
Till, all her journey done, she shall sit down
With Mary, at Thy feet.

ENIGMAS.

Answers to the enigmas published in the APPEAL of Sunday, July 17th:

1. A Fish.
2. Noah's Ark.
3. Level.

IV.

Five hundred men and women sitting,
Eating, drinking, sleeping, knitting,
London Towbridge, Maidstone Dover,
In, out, under, over.
Tugging, hugging, dreaming, screaming,
Rain, or snow, or sunshine beaming,
Burr and stir, fire and hissing,
Often ends with hearty kissing.

V.

There was a man bespoke a thing,
Which, when the maker home did bring,
He that bespoke it did not use it,
He that made it did refuse it;
And he that had it did not know
Whether he had it yet or no!

VI.

We are a score, or something more,
Within a cave reside;
And though we never disagree
We very oft divide.
If we fall out it is a doubt
If we e'er meet again,
Both beau and belle our worth can tell,
Though oft we cause them pain.
In white array the ladies gay,
And sprightly, often show us;
And he indeed would well succeed,
Who'd find a plan to grow us.

[SOLUTIONS NEXT SUNDAY.]

ALABAMA.

—The Huntsville *Independent* says: Dr. E. P. Fitch, who has been in charge of the hospital here for about two years, died at his residence yesterday morning.

—The same paper says: This section was favored with nice showers of rain yesterday. We have a sufficiency of rain now for present purposes. Crops of all kinds, we are glad to learn, are looking remarkably good, and bid fair to yield handsomely.

—From the Jackson County *Herald* we learn of the sudden death of Thomas Snodgrass, on Thursday, the 24th inst. He died with a congestive chill, after an illness of four days. The deceased was aged sixty years, was extensively known and highly esteemed in this county. His loss will be deeply felt and mourned, not only by his own family, but by a large circle of friends and acquaintances.

—The same papers say: We have had rain in abundance for the last several days, and the result will be a sufficiency of corn, and most likely good potato and other fall crops.

—Dennis, the scalawag Probate Judge of some county or other (Coosa we believe) has been bound over in the sum of $1800, to answer for his attempt to assassinate Young, at Montgomery, the other day.

—P. G. Scroggins, a colored fisherman from Mobile, complains in the Selma *Times* that he has been persecuted by the Loyal Leaguers there on account of being a Conservative, for the truth of which he refers to Judge McKinstry, Capts. Frank Johnston and Aunspaugh, and others.

—In Monroe county, on the 23d, Geo. P. Hammons, accompanied by Anthony Bryant, attacked James R. Lowery in his cornfield, and killed him, in consequence of a difficulty about an ox which he had bought of the deceased and had not paid for.

MOBILE ITEMS.

From the Mobile papers of the 30th ult.]

—Caleb Price, Esq., was this morning, at 12 o'clock, sworn into office as the appointed Mayor of Mobile, and has entered upon his duties. Horton was present and looked as sweely as a beetle.

—Col. Wickersham, late of the United States army, was yesterday appointed Chief of Police, *vice* Col. C. A. R. Dimon, resigned.

—A North wind and drizzling rain prevailed yesterday, and the weather, especially during the night, was quite cool and decidedly unseasonable.

—The yacht clubs are having a fine time in the bay.

—Life would be a perpetual flea hunt, says a distinguished divine, if a man were required to run down all the insinuations, innuendoes, inveracities and suspicions uttered against him.

—Traction engines, for drawing heavy wagons over common roads, have been imported into Canada from England. They are found to answer admirably, and to be perfectly manageable. They work up and down hill and turn corners just as readily as an ordinary team. The annoyance to horses is found to be very trifling, and it is probable that a number of similar engines will shortly be built in Canada.

SUNDAY APPEAL.

ALBERT PIKE & CO.

Vera Atque Honesta Dicere.

TO THE CITIZENS OF SHELBY COUNTY.

Arrangements have been made by the Central Democratic Club of Shelby county to hold a Democratic County Convention on Wednesday, the 5th inst., at 12 o'clock m., at the New Memphis Theater, for the purpose of selecting delegates to the Democratic Convention which is to meet at Brownsville, Tenn., on the ensuing Monday. All the citizens of the county whose hearts are in the cause are invited to be present and take part in the deliberations. Citizens from the country are especially urged to attend. For their especial accommodation the hour of meeting was set at midday, and it is to be hoped that all will feel the necessity of giving the aid of their personal attendance. The meeting will be continued at the same place at night, and some of the most distinguished orators of Tennessee will be present to address the people.

Upon the results of this convention of the county, depends in a great measure the selection of a candidate for Congress, and an elector who shall properly press before the people the claims of the Democratic party, as well as give body and form to an organization that is now but in name. Results so important to us in the present campaign, should have in the fullest sense possible the indorsement of the WHOLE PEOPLE of the county, especially those resident outside of the city, who have not had opportunities to counsel with us in our preliminary meetings—in order that no reasonable occasion may remain for objection to the work of the convention. It is for this reason, and to meet an emergency greater than has ever before come upon the country, that we urge every citizen to be present on that day.

RETRIBUTION.

At last, the Gods always punish the guilty; and as this life is part of eternity, so also the punishment of all crime begins here.

A few short months ago, that unscrupulous bad man, in no respect great, neither good, nor wise, nor learned, nor eloquent, but simply excelling others in boldness and malignancy, Thaddeus Stevens, was the acknowledged leader and imperious Dictator of the House of Representatives of the United States. His will was supreme; and the measures that he proposed, however men at first hesitated and reluctd, demurred and protested, were invariably adopted at last. He could shake his withered hand above his head, and *dare* Radical Senators to vote against conviction or impeachment. A sneer or sarcasm from him was like a lash upon the loins of a hound, and cowed at once him against whom it was launched. But by and by the inmates of the kennel began to weary of his discipline and the dog-whip, and to snarl and show their teeth; and at last broke into open revolt.

Actæon is again rent by his own hounds. Stevens is not in the interest of the bond-holders, but opposed to paying the five-twenties in coin; and he is even accused of being half-way on the road to the Democratic camp.

No man is so much responsible for the crimes of Radicalism, the infamies of Reconstruction, the horrors of Military Despotism, the violations of the Constitution by Congress, the annihilation of liberty and law in ten States, as Thaddeus Stevens. He is one of the artificial villains who has formed his character upon those of the worst and most unscrupulous and vulgar tyrants of former times. He has acquired a set of principles nearly resembling those of his French prototypes, Carrier, Couthon and Marat; but he has missed the secret of the strength of these men. He knows his own baseness. The great criminals whom he has attempted to copy, to wreak his revenge on the Southern people and slake in the contemplation of their calamities and miseries the quenchless thirst of his hate, were so absorbed in the fiery excitement of their contest with royalty and aristocracy, that they never turned their eyes in upon themselves, and were not wasted by the weakness of conscious villainy. He isso, and he "only reproduces the empty, maggot-rotted shells of the characters he emulates."

"Strength," some one has said, "will go further in ruling mankind than skill. There is a charm in the display of power, wherever it appears, that makes men thralls." Stevens knew this, and reigned for a time without a peer, by means of a bold insolence and trenchant, defiant words that were taken to be evidences of strength. The subjugation of the House to his wishes and purposes was less the forging of a chain than the brandishing of a whip. But his passions were his masters; and he who is governed by them cannot long govern or lead others. "Every passion is by its nature an injury to our nature, and an enemy of our power. Nothing drunkens the sense like vanity. The motliest wear that ever fool was coated in, is the robe of Pride; Revenge is the unreasoning rage that leaves its life in the wound it makes; Anger drowns the judgment in its furious waters; Hate darkens and disturbs the air of the intellect;" and these are the devils that entered into and possessed Thad. Stevens.

In the Yakkun Naitsnawa, a Cingalese devil-hymn, the devil, Oddy, is described as 'dwelling in desolate temples and in solitary houses, and constantly swearing.' Such, we imagine, are the condition and habits of Stevens, when he returns to the bosom of his family and the arms of his dusky concubine.

The retribution of the angered Gods has overtaken the miserable old maligmant, and his eternity of punishment has commenced. He has fallen from his high estate. He is dethroned, degraded, reduced to the ranks, and the curs whom he lashed, and who fawned upon him in his day of power, take their revenge upon him after the manner of curs. A short time ago, this occurred in the House of Representatives:

During the discussion Mr. Stevens, who advocated four per cent. as the lowest rate of interest, said he had understood the gentleman from Illinois, Mr. Ross, to say that the bonds should be paid according to the New York platform. What was that platform?

Mr. Ross—To pay five-twenties in lawful money.

Mr. Stevens—What do you call lawful money?

Mr. Ross—Greenbacks; that is your doctrine and mine, you know. [Laughter.]

Mr. Stevens—I hold to the Chicago platform, and, as I understand it on that point, to the New York platform, that those bonds shall be paid just according to the original contract.

A member—The law.

Mr. Stevens—According to the law.

Mr. Pike—The spirit and letter of the contract.

Mr. Stevens—What was that law that the interest should be paid up to a certain time at six per cent. in coin, after the bonds fell due would be payable in money. Just as the gentleman from Illinois understood it, just as he (Mr. Stevens) understood it, just as all understood it when the law was enacted, just as it was explained on the floor a dozen times by the chairman of the Committee on Ways and Means. If he knew that any party in the country would go for paying in coin that which was payable in money, thus enhancing the debt one-half. If he knew there was such a platform, and such determination on the part of his own party, he would with Frank Blair vote for the other party. He would vote for no such swindle on the taxpayers of the country; he would vote for no such speculation in favor of the large bondholders and millionaires. He repeated, though it was hard to say it, that even if Frank Blair stood on the platform of paying according to contract, and if the Republican candidate stood on the platform of paying bloated speculators twice the amount agreed to be paid them, and of taxing his constituents to death, he would vote for Frank Blair, even if a worse man than Seymour was on the ticket, he added. [Much excitement and sensation.]

On the 22d of July, Mr. Garfield, of Ohio, closed a speech upon the subject of the five-twenties, with these remarks:

I have shown that when the original five-twenty bond bill passed the House in 1862, *all who referred to the subject stated that the principal of those bonds was payable in gold; that the gentleman from Pennsylvania* (Mr. Stevens) *so stated five distinct times*, and no member suggested anything to the contrary; that when in 1863 that gentleman raised a doubt on the subject, he was promptly met by the statement of a leading member of the Committee of Ways and Means, that *he never before heard such a suggestion, and nobody on the Committee of Ways and Means dreamed of the possibility of paying them in anything but coin;* and finally, from abundant caution, and because of the doubt thus raised, the words "in coin" were inserted in the law authorizing the ten-forty bonds, and so far as the record shows, no other member, either in 1862 or 1863, shared the gentleman's doubt. Let it be remembered that I have not discussed the language of the law, but only its history and the construction placed upon it by those who made it at the time they made it.

Upon which the New York *Tribune*, between whose Editor-in-Chief and Mr. Stevens there is a mutual cordiality of hate, thus comments:

We print in another column the remarks of Mr. Garfield, of Ohio, in the House last Wednesday, proving that, when the Legal Tender act was passed, and the Five-Twenty bonds authorized, nobody dreamed that the principal of the latter was payable in anything but coin, while Mr. Thaddeus Stevens distinctly and repeatedly asserted that *it was* so payable. So did other leading members of the Committee of Ways and Means.

We urge every one interested in our pending contest to cut Mr. Garfield's expose out and keep it where he can easily refer to it. There is much honest ignorance current respecting the payment of our National debt, which needs to be dispelled by the exhibition of documentary truth. We shall have no difficulty on this point, if the people are duly enlightened. But every one who gets the notion into his head that it would be smart to print off two billions of mis called dollars, shake them in the face of our public creditors, bidding them "Take these or take nothing!" is on the high road to voting the Copperhead ticket. The Republican who has determined to be a scoundrel is already half-way over to the Democratic camp, as Mr. Stevens recently illustrated. Even were the Republicans knavish enough to run a race with the Democrats in repudiation, they would surely be beaten; for, if we should propose to cheat the bondholders out of half their honest due, the Democrats would cut under and beat us by proposing not to pay at all. Honesty and policy unite, therefore, in requiring that we should stand firm for the public faith.

No one with impunity provokes the hatred of a people, any more than the anger of the Gods. In the concentrated hate of the oppressed there is a mysterious power to punish the oppressor and the tyrant, of what nature no one knows; but it smites like the lightning or kills like the inexplicable pestilence that coming from the Orient avenges Asia by decimating its oppressor, Europe. The tyrants die of mysterious diseases, or they are hurled from power by unseen agencies that embody the venom of hate and the irresistible energy of revenge.

Stevens, detested and smitten by the Nemesis of Retribution, has fallen. A like fate or a worse one awaits others who have heaped insults and injuries on the South. No human hands need do the work of inexorable justice on the malefactors. The hatred of a whole people is the avenging wrath of the Gods.

W. H. CRISP has opened a theater for the season at Waco, Texas, with a good corps.—*Mobile Tribune*, 28th.

Not so, friend Eggleston, he is occupying the editorial chair of the San Antonio (Texas) *Herald*.

A Sure Way to Kill Mosquitoes.

Wait until the skeeter lights, grab him by the nap of the neck, and nail him with a pin to the bed post. Then as soon as he becomes passive, get the daily papers and read to him the proclamation of the scalawag carpet-bag Legislature, and he will bust with indignation.—*Mobile Tribune.*

And if a scalawag proclamation is not handy, just read him some of Richardson's attempts at being witty, and he will bust with—laughter, maybe.

TENNESSEE.

—The *Banner*, of Friday, has the following items:

The corn and cotton crops never looked more promising along the Nashville and Chattanooga road.

A hooded owl of beautiful plumage was recently shot near Shellmound—an ornithological marvel in that part of the world.

Joshua Rucker was shot and mortally wounded at the Academy of Music last night by a young man named Hat Macey. A real or supposed insult on the part of Rucker is said to have been the cause of the difficulty.

A construction train started through to Hickman yesterday. The weeds are said to have grown seven and eight feet high all along the road. They will have to be cut down. There is every assurance that a regular passenger train will commence running about Tuesday or Wednesday.

Zach Ewing's band (colored), which paraded the streets yesterday in behalf of the Democratic rally in front of the Maxwell House, attracted much attention from the happy combination of colors which characterized their uniform—the "blue and gray."

—The Knoxville *Press and Herald* of Friday says: Messrs. Stokes and Mullins, of the Tennessee delegation in Congress, passed through this city yesterday, en route to their homes.

—One of the effects of the late convention at Bristol, is the impetus given to the grain and produce trade of this section. We notice quite a number of buyers from Lynchburg, Petersburg and Norfolk, and understand that some heavy orders are to be filled for houses in those cities.

—Hon. Mrs. Yelverton is delighting the citizens of Columbus with her readings.

—The Augusta *Chronicle* jubilates over the defeat of Brown and Blodgett. So do we.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Night Dispatches.

BOSTON.

BOSTON, August 1.—By means of a misplaced switch an engine ran off at the engine house at Beverly yesterday, demolishing the building and severely injuring ten men, one of whom, Richard Barrett, had eight ribs broken.

KANSAS.

LEAVENWORTH, August 1.—Gen. Sheridan was arrested here to-day on the complaint of Mr. Dunn, for assault and battery. Dunn is Postmaster at Fort Leavenworth, but was ordered off of the Reserve a few days since, for alleged misconduct, and refusing to obey the order, was forcibly ejected. Hence the action for assault.

BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, August 1.—Hon. Reverdy Johnson, Minister to England, and family, sailed to-day on the steamer Baltimore for Southampton.

Mrs. Lincoln was taken suddenly ill last night, and although able to sit up this morning, is too much indisposed to undertake a voyage across the Atlantic at present.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, August 1.—The Republican National Executive Committee is now sitting at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, organizing measures for the campaign.

Chief Justice Chase returned to Washington yesterday.

The five mile single scull race is off. Tyler paid the forfeit.

The Ward Brothers have sent a challenge to any six oarsmen of England to row five or six miles for $5000 a side, in either country.

NASHVILLE.

NASHVILLE, August 1.—Gens. Forrest, Cheatham, Quarles, Palmer and others, of the late Confederate Army, had a conference to-day with a Committee of the Legislature upon the political troubles in this State, the result of which has not transpired. The chances of a satisfactory solution of the difficulty are good.

The inclination to call out the militia is abating, though efforts will be made by some of the Radical members to push the measure through the Legislature.

NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, Aug. 1.—Citizens returning from the North report that the impression exists there that the yellow fever prevails here. This is a great mistake, as but two deaths from this disease have occurred here this season, and they were sporadic. This city was never healthier.

Gov. Warmouth has nominated, and the Senate has confirmed, the five Judges of the Supreme Court. John Y. Lindelling, the Chief Justice, was a prominent Conservative member of the Convention, and refused to sign the Constitution, and published a protest against it. J. G. Taliaferro, one of the Associate Justices, was President of the Convention, and the late Conservative Republican candidate for Governor. Two of the others were already on the Bench.

ALABAMA.

MONTGOMERY, August 1.—The militia bill passed the Senate to-day. It authorizes the Governor to organize the militia when he sees proper. The disability removal bill was hotly discussed. Mr. Prunington and other Republicans urged the removal of all disabilities. The Southern Republicans generally favor it, but the Northern Republicans oppose it.

In the House Mr. McGraw, the Speaker, brought up the bill for the removal of the disabilities of the people of Chambers county. This, it is believed, will be the entering wedge for the general bill.

The common carrier bill, introduced by a negro of Mobile, is a "bone of contention," and is causing much hard feeling. The negroes are clamoring for its passage. The mover says if it does not pass it will cause serious disturbances in Mobile. The bill provides that whites and blacks shall ride in the same cars and steamers.

WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, August 1.—The warrant for the payment of the purchase money for Alaska, amounting to $7,200,000 in coin, was to-day signed by the Secretary of the Treasury and transmitted to Baron Stoeckel, the Russian Minister. A draft for that amount, payable in New York, was signed by Gen. Spinner this morning, and the following receipt given for it by the Russian Minister:

The undersigned, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of His Majesty, the Emperor of all the Russias, do hereby acknowledge to have received at the Treasury Department in Washington $7,200,000 in coin, being the full amount due in coin from the United States to Russia, in consideration of the cessation by the latter power to the former of a certain territory described in the treaty entered into by the Emperor of all the Russias and the President of the United States, on the 30th day of March, 1867. STOECKEL.

WASHINGTON, August 1, 1868.

Rear Admiral Dahlgren, Chief of the Bureau of Ordnance, arrived last night, and will take active charge of the office on Monday.

Secretary Schofield left last night for Newport. He will be absent only a few days.

The patent of A. C. Millich for making paper from wood and straw, has been extended for seven years, by the Commissioner of patents. This is the patent that has caused so much litigation among the various paper makers throughout the country.

The Secretary of War has granted the request of Gen. Dyer, late Chief of Ordnance, and ordered the Judge Advocate General to prepare charges for his trial.

The Prussian Government has instructed its officials not to indict, prosecute or punish any naturalized German American, who emigrated without permission.

The Postmaster General is having an official statement prepared, to show that the actual deficiency in the Department for the year, is less than $4,000,000.

TELEGRAPHIC MARKETS.

New York Market.

NEW YORK, August 1.—Cotton a shade firmer; sales 1500 bales; uplands 33@39½c. Whisky bonded 89c. Rice and Coffee dull. Cuba Sugar 11⅝@12¼c. Molasses quiet. Flour 5c better. Wheat firm but quiet at 80@2. Corn dull at 1 05 @1 13. Dry Goods—The market is firm; Thorndyke bleached muslins 14½c; prints 14@14½c; delaines 20c; Amoskeag & Sheetings 17½c.

The Money market is easy; call loans 3@4c; sterling dull 9⅝@10¼; gold 45¾@45⅝; old Tennessees 82; new do. 83½.

New Orleans Market.

NEW ORLEANS, August 1.—Cotton quiet; nothing doing; middlings nominally 28 a 28½c. No sales; receipts 22 bales; exports 415. Sterling 58½@60c. Sugar and Molasses dull and nominally unchanged. Flour fairly active, superfine $7 75@8. Corn quiet and unchanged. Oats dull, new 60c; old 68c. Hay firm and unchanged. Pork firm $28@28 50. Bacon firmer, shoulders 13½c; clear sides 17¼c. Lard, tierces 18¼c; keg 20c.

Louisville Market.

LOUISVILLE, August 1.—Tobacco firm; sales 44 hhds; lugs $7 50@9 75; medium leaf $15. Flour, superfine $6 25@6 50. Wheat $1 80@1 90. Corn 93@96c. Oats, new 50c. Pork $28 50@28 75. Lard 18¼@18½c. Bacon, shoulders 13½c; clear sides 17½c. Bulk shoulders 13@13½c; clear sides 16@16½c. Whisky, raw and free $1 20.

Cincinnati Market.

CINCINNATI, August 1.—Flour, family $9 75@10. Wheat $2 05@2 15. Corn 88@88c. Oats 65 a 70c. Whisky 88c bonded. Mess Pork $28 50. Lard 18c. Bulk Meats and Bacon unchanged. Butter 30@35c. Potatoes $2 50. Hay $1 lower. Timothy Seed $2 40@2 50. Flax Seed $2.

St. Louis Market.

ST. LOUIS, August 1.—Tobacco full prices. Flour, superfine $7. Wheat, all grades except choice declined 3@10c. Corn 80@81½c. Oats 46@51c. Pork $29@29 25. Bulk shoulders 12¾c; clear sides 16½c. Bacon, shoulders 12¾@13c; clear sides 16½@17c.

WASHINGTON, August 1.—Fractional currency issued for the week, $336,000; amount shipped, $108,778; United States notes shipped to National Banks, $115,481; National Bank notes issued, $123,500; amount in circulation, $279,967,218; fractional currency destroyed, $1,56?8.

FLORIDA.

—Two turtles, one weighing six hundred and the other three hundred pounds, were lately captured near Pensacola.

—In the case of the State of Florida vs. R. H. Pepper, the court decided to admit Mr. Pepper to bail in the sum of $400.

—On the 5th of July, at Crystal river, two negroes entered the store of Marcus Brendt and murdered him without saying a word to him. They were arrested and lodged in jail at Tampa.

—The store of Messrs. Allen Bros., at Key West, was set fire to on the 4th ult., by igniting paper and shavings on the porch. The fire was discovered and extinguished with a couple of pails of water.

—Mr. Dennis W. Kelly, an old citizen of Key West, while engaged in painting the roof of the store of Messrs. Wall & Co., on the 31 ult., fell to the ground a distance of about twenty-eight feet, breaking his neck. Mr. Kelly leaves a wife and three children.

—The steamship Narva, which left Key West on the 3d ult., with the duplicate cable for the International Ocean Telegraph Company, failed to make the connection at Havana, having exhausted the cable when about fifteen miles to the eastward of that port, and in the attempt to attach a buoy to the end, lost the cable.

—The Key West *Dispatch* of the 11th ult. says: Reliable information has reached this place that cholera and yellow fever are epidemic in Havana. The schooner Oriental, which conveyed our mail, with the intention of transfering it at Havana, to the next steamer to leave for New York, returned without entering that harbor.

—The *Tallahassean* learns from a passenger that on Monday night the freight train on the A. & G. R. R., from Jacksonville, broke through the trestle work about four miles the other side of Baldwin. The engine was thrown from the track after it had crossed the trestle, and was partially buried in the sand. It was but slightly injured. The track was completely broken up and fourteen cars smashed. Fortunately no persons were injured.

FUNERAL NOTICE.

RICHARDS—The friends and acquaintances of WALTER RICHARDS and family are respectfully invited to attend his burial, at Elmwood Cemetery, this Sunday morning, at 10 o clock.

NEW ADVERTISEM'NTS

Dissolution.

THE firm of Speed & Carpenter is this day dissolved by mutual consent, J. H. Speed retiring. JOHN H. SPEED.
July 31, 1868. JAMES S. CARPENTER.

MEMPHIS, TENN., August 1, 1868.

We, the undersigned, have this day formed a partnership, under the name and style of CARPENTER & WHITE, for the purpose of transacting business for the Connecticut Mutual Life Insurance Company of Hartford, of which we are Agents for West Tennessee, Alabama and Mississippi. Office, No. 40 Madison's rest.

JAS. S. CARPENTER,
B. F. WHITE, Jr.

NOTICE.—In retiring from the above firm, I take this method of earnestly recommending Messrs. Carpenter & White, my successors in the Life Insurance business, feeling well assured that the company they represent, the Connecticut Mutual Life of Hartford, is one of the best Life Insurance Companies in the United States. [aul 3t] J. H. SPEED.

BANKRUPT'S SALE.

THE undersigned, assignee of the estate of P. Keenan, Jr., Bankrupt, will offer for sale, at public auction, at the store, No. 195 Main street, Memphis, on TUESDAY, August 11, 1868, the entire stock of Drugs, Medicines, Chemicals, Oyestuffs, Paints, Varnishes, Brushes, Perfumery, Fancy Articles, etc., etc., belonging to the said estate. The sale to commence at 10 o'clock a.m., and continue daily until the whole stock is disposed of.

The stock is in good order and condition, and will be offered in lots to suit Druggists and the trade—to be sold without reserve to the highest bidder. A deposit in cash will be required at the time of bidding off goods.

W. Y. CRODE, Assignee.
Memphis, Tenn., August 1, 1868. au2 1d

THE MEDICAL COLLEGE OF MEMPHIS.

FACULTY:

ALEXANDER ERSKINE, M.D., Prof. of Obstetrics and Diseases of Women and Children and Dean of the Faculty.
B. J. D. AVENT, M.D., Prof. of the Principles and Practice of Surgery.
ALFRED H. VOORHIES, M.D., Prof. of Materia Medica and Therapeutics and of Opthalmic Surgery.
FRANK A. RAMSAY, M.D., Prof. of the Principles and Practice of Medicine.
DUDLEY D. SAUNDERS, M.D., Prof. of Descriptive and Surgical Anatomy.
RICHARD B. MAURY, M.D., Prof. of Physiology and Pathology, and Secretary of the Faculty.
ALMON BROOKS, M.D., Prof. of Chemistry and Toxicology.
G. E. THORNTON, M.D., Demonstrator of Anatomy.

The Preliminary Course of Lectures for the term of 1868-9, will begin on the 1st October, from which date the Dissecting Rooms will be open.

The Regular Course will begin on the first Monday in November.

The City Dispensary, which has been placed under the exclusive control of the Faculty, will be open two hours daily for clinical purposes, and to this the students have free access.

For further information, as to terms of tuition, board, etc., application may be made to the Dean.

ALEXANDER ERSKINE, M.D.,
Dean of the Faculty.
Office, corner of Main and Gayoso Streets, Memphis, Tenn.

E. B. WEBBER, Fayette Co., Tenn. JOHN W. WEBBER, Fayette Co., Tenn.

E. B. WEBBER & BRO., COTTON FACTORS —AND— General Commission Merchants,

320 FRONT STREET, : : MEMPHIS, TENN.

☞ Consignments of Cotton, Tobacco and Grain solicited. Liberal advances made on consignments in store. Bagging, Rope and Plantation Supplies furnished at the lowest market rates. au1 3m

NEW ADVERTISEM'NTS

MASONIC SUMMONS.—The officers and members of Hamilton Lodge, No. 190, are hereby summoned to attend a special communication on Tuesday night, August 4th, at 8 p.m. Every member of the Lodge is required to be present.

By order of the Lodge.
H. J. LYNN, Master.
Attest: J. W. GRAHAM, Sec'y P. T. au2 3t

LOST—A roll of money Saturday noon. The finder will be liberally rewarded by leaving at the Avalanche office. au2

MEMPHIS FEMALE SEMINARY.

THE Fall Session will open on WEDNESDAY, September 2d, at No. 89 Madison street.

For circulars or catalogues, apply at Young's Bookstore or at the Seminary.

au1 1m Mrs. ANNIE D. HAILE, Principal.

HAILE'S English and Classical School, FOR BOYS, NO. 303 THIRD STREET.

THE Fall Session will open SEPTEMBER 1st. For circulars apply at the DeSoto Bank, People's Insurance Company, Young's Bookstore, and at my residence, 109 Madison s reet.

au1 1m A. J. HAILE, Principal.

LOST CHILD.—Any information in regard to LAUTHELSA FOSTER, a girl 12 years old, will be well rewarded. She was stolen from her mother eight years ago at Santa Cruz, California, by Hubert Hill Foster, a man now about 40 years old, marked with small-pox, and gray hair. He was last heard from in Brownsville, Haywood county, Tenn., working at his trade, which is wagon-making. His family consists of wife and four children—Hubert, Alice, Lydia and baby. The family was last heard from in Surevepert, Texas, in a suffering condition. Any information sent to me at Evansville, Indiana, will be gladly recived by a sorrowing mother.

au1 2w MRS. JULIA BARRETT.

Roberison's Commercial College, 97 Main St., corner Winchester.

TO THE PUBLIC.—S. M. ROBERTSON, late of Leddin's Commercial College, will, on TUESDAY, September 1st, open a College for the special instruction of DOUBLE ENTRY BOOKKEEPING, COMMERCIAL CALCULATIONS, READING, SPELLING, WRITING, ETC. Parties desirous of educating their sons as above, will find it to their advantage to patronize him. Apply at No. 97 Main street, up-stairs. References: Messrs. Stratton, Goyer & Co., A. Stessel & Son, Hesse, Levy & Co., M. Wolf & Co. au2 1m

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320 FRONT STREET, : : MEMPHIS, TENN.

☞ Consignments of Cotton, Tobacco and Grain solicited. Liberal advances made on consignments in store. Bagging, Rope and Plantation Supplies furnished at the lowest market rates. au1 3m

NEW ADVERTISEM'NTS

Dissolution.

THE partnership heretofore existing between R. C. West, Charles Coffin and Hector Coffin, under the style of WEST, COFFIN & CO., having been dissolved by the withdrawal of R. C. West, the business will be continued by C. Coffin and H. Coffin, under the style of COFFIN BROS. All debts due said firm will be collected, and all liabilities assumed by the undersigned. CHARLES COFFIN,
HECTOR COFFIN.

CHARLES COFFIN, HECTOR COFFIN

COFFIN BROS., DEALERS IN FAMILY SUPPLIES, 393 Main Street,

NEAR GAYOSO BLOCK, MEMPHIS, TENN.

☞ Goods delivered Free of Charge to any part of the city. au2 1m

J. J. THOMPSON, L. L. SYKES, E. W. YATES

THOMPSON, SYKES & CO., Auction & Commission Merchants,

No. 286 Second St., Memphis, Tenn.

☞ Accounts of sales promptly made out, and proceeds paid over to consignors immediately after the sale of the goods.

Consignments respectfully solicited. au1 tf

Bargains in Suburban Lands for Cash.

WE offer to a cash buyer THE BEST BARGAIN IN THE MARKET in ten, twenty or thirty acres of fine land, six miles from the city on the Raleigh road, being part of the POPE TRACT. Call quickly and secure it, as the land must be sold.

ROYSTER, TREZEVANT & CO.,
jy2 1w Real Estate Brokers.

WILLIAM D. LYLES, M. D., TREATS DISEASES OF Women & Children as Specialties.

OFFICE:

Corner Third and Madison Streets,

jy26 MEMPHIS, : : TENNESSEE.

W. A. GAGE, Memphis, C. G. FISHER, Jr., Tipton County.

CAGE & FISHER, Cotton Factors —AND— COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 308 Front Street.

MEMPHIS, - - - - TENNESSEE

☞ Liberal Advances made on all Consignments. Bagging and Rope always on hand. jy28 tf

GEO. W. L. CROOK, GENERAL AGENT, Rooms 279 1-2 Main Street.

STATEMENT —OF THE— UNITED STATES FIRE —AND— MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY

Of Baltimore, Md., on the

First Day of July, 1868,

MADE TO THE

Comptroller of the State of Tennessee.

ASSETS:

	Par val.	Market value.
U. S. 5 20 Bonds	$143,000 00	$163,735 00
2d National Bank Stock	6,400	8,2 0 00
3d " " "	10,0 0	10,200 00
Exchange	10,000	10,000 00
Baltimore & Ohio R. R. Stock	20,000	26,000 0.
Wilmington & Weldon R R. Bonds	15,000	15,000 00
Annapolis Water Loan	1,000	1,000 00
Tennessee 8 ste Bonds	20,0 0	22,500 00
Virginia State Bonds	3,000	15,000 0.
	$259 400	$2.5,735 00
Bills discount'd secur'd by collaterals		2,8.5 46
Office build'g clear of encumbrance s.		21,000 0.
Accrued Interest		8 9 6
Weybassett National Bank		415 22
Notes for Marine premiums		122,880 14
Cash on hand and due by Agents		74,271 82
		$505 0..3 98

LIABILITIES:

Capital Stock, all paid up	$250,000 00
Losses adjusted but not due	37,388 77
Losses reported—estimated	47,856 46
Estimated am't to reinsure Fire Risks	95,788 36
" " Marine "	63,286 53
Bills payable	10,0 0 0
Dividend unpaid	487 50
2d National Bank	108 36
	$505,0.3 98

STATE OF MARYLAND, } ss.
City of Baltimore. }

The undersigned, John W. Randolph, President, and Henry C. Jones, Secretary, being duly sworn, do severally upon their oaths certify and say, that they are respectively the President and the Secretary of the United States Fire and Marine Insurance Com; any of Baltimore, in the State aforesaid, that the foregoing statement contains a just and true statement and exhibit of the standing and condition of said company on the 1st day of July, 1868. JOHN W. RANDOLPH, President.

HENRY C. JONES, Secretary.

Sworn and subscribed to th's 17th day of July, 1868, before me, a Justice of the Peace for the city of Baltimore.

[Signed] E. F. FLAHERTY, J. P.

STATE OF TENNESSEE, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, Nashville, July 25, 1868.

I, G. W. BLACKBURN, Comptroller of the Treasury, do hereby certify that the United States Insurance Company, located at Baltimore, in the State of Maryland, has produced to me satisfactory evidence that said Company has complied with all the requirements of the laws of the State of Tennessee imposed on Insurance Companies, and I further certify that G. W. L. CROOK, Agent of said Company, has also complied with the requirements of the laws of the State, made and provided in such cases:

Wherefore, said United States Insurance Company has authority to take risks and transact the business of insurance in this State, at Memphis, Tenn.

G. W. BLACKBURN, Comptroller Tenn.

GEO. W. L. CROOK, Gen'l Agent,
jy29 1m Rooms 279 1-2 Main Street.

THE SCHOLASTIC SESSION —OF THE— Academy of the Sacred Heart.

THE FIRST EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTION in Missouri, established in 1818, will commence its Session on TUESDAY, September 1st. For further particulars apply to

MADAME M. J. GALLWAY, Superior,
jy28 Sw St. Louis, Missouri.

LEDDIN'S Business College No. 288 Main St.

Open the entire Year for the Reception of Students.

THE COURSE OF STUDY IS EXTENDED. A thorough and practical, affording superior facilities for obtaining a sound Business Education.

The most thorough instruction will be given in Commercial and Exchange calculations, Mental and Practical Arithmetic.

The Penmanship Department of the College is open from 8 to 12 a.m. and 2 to 5 p.m., until September 1st.

☞ A separate Department for Ladies.

jy8 T. A. LEDDIN, Principal.

EAGLE COTTON GINS.

WE are the Sole Agents for the sale of these unrivalled Gin Stands. For beauty of STAPLE, LIGHTNESS OF DRAFT, AND QUANTITY OF LINT COTTON turned out per day, they are unsurpassed. Reference can be safely made to every planter who has given them a fair trial. Where mule power is used, they make a saving of from one-quarter to one-third the draft OVER ANY OTHER GIN. We are also agents for STRAUB'S GRIST MILLS, and WHEELER, CLEMSON & CO.'S CIRCULAR SAWS.

McCORMIC & CO.,
Dealers in Hardware, Cutlery and Guns, 322½ and 324 Main Street,
jy11 dawSm Memphis, Tenn.

NEW ADVERTISEM'NTS

CAROLINA LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF MEMPHIS, TENNESSEE.

Capital Stock, : : : : : : : : : $200,000 00
Income for first Ten Months, : : 161,883 46

M. J. WICKS, President, J. T. PETTIT, Vice-President.
W. F. BOYLE, Secretary, J. H. EDMONDSON, Gen'l Agent.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:

M. J. WICKS, W. L. VANCE, WM. JOYNER, F. W. SMITH,
E. M. APPERSON, J. J. PETTIT, N. S. BRUCE, A. SESSEL,
F. TITUS, W. R. HUNT, W. B. GREENLAW, B. K. PULLEN,
NAPOLEON HILL, J. G. LONSDALE, JAMES PRELAN.

ISSUES Policies either Participating or Non-participating, on all the Improved Plans of Life Insurance. No Restrictions on Travel or Residence within the settled limits of the United States or British North America. All Policies Non-forfeitable for their Equitable Value.

The Officers and Directory of this Company are determined, by a judicious and economical management of its affairs, to secure for it the success which it merits as a reliable Institution.

PRINCIPAL OFFICE, 291 MAIN STREET.

FERGUSON & PRIVETT,
No. 11 Madison Street, Agents for Tennessee.
jal4 dtfawlm

SOUTHERN WAGON FACTORY JAMES & ROOSA,

Dealers in Bar Iron, Axles, Springs, and all Kinds of Wagon Maker's Material.

Made from the Best Eastern Stock, and Sold at the Lowest Prices.

MANUFACTURERS OF FARM AND SPRING WAGONS,
aul 5m No. 92 Jefferson Street, Memphis, Tenn.

SOUTHERN LIFE INSURANCE CO., No. 17 Madison Street, Memphis, Tennessee.

AMOS WOODRUFF, President, BEN. MAY, Secretary,
T. A. NELSON, F. M. WHITE, } Vice-Presidents. CHAS. T. PATTERSON, Ass't Secretary.

Capital, : : : : : : $228,500 00
Surplus, : : : : : : : 102,742 06

DIRECTORS:

T. A. NELSON, A. WOODRUFF

SUNDAY APPEAL.

Office—No. 13 Jefferson Street.

Mississippi and Tennessee Railroad.

	ARRIVE.	DEPART.
New Orleans Express, daily	2:40 p.m.	4:15 p.m.
Sardis accom'n, daily, except Sunday	8:30 a.m.	5:30 p.m.
Freight, (North Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday; South, Monday, Wednesday and Friday)	3:35 p.m.	6 20 a.m.

Takes effect Sunday, June 21, 1868.
A. S. LIVERMORE, Gen'l Sup't.
C. P. OAKLEY Gen. Ticket Ag't. je28

Memphis and Charleston Railroad.

	ARRIVE.	DEPART.
Through Mail (daily)	6:20 p.m.	12:00 p m
Through Express	10:40 p.m.	11:30 p.m
(This train does not leave Saturdays.)		
Corinth Accommodation, daily, (except Sundays) at		6:00 a.m
Somerville Accommodation daily (except Sunday)	8:25 a.m.	5:10 p.m

Railroad Time is 20 minutes faster than city time.
Ticket office, 278 Main street and at Depot.
W. J. ROSS, Gen'l Sup't.

Memphis and Louisville Railroad Line.

	DEPART.	ARRIVE.
Day Express	7:00 a.m.	8:15 p.m
Night Express	4:00 p.m.	9:15 a.m

Railroad Time 15 minutes faster than city.
Ticket offices No. 237½ Main street and at Depot, head of Main street.
SAM. B. JONES, Gen'l Sup't.

CITY MATTERS.

RELIGIOUS SERVICES TO-DAY.

ST. LAZARUS CHURCH—J. T. Wheat, D. D., Rector—Madison street. Services at 10½ a.m. and 8 p.m. Sunday school at 9 a.m. Daily services at 6 a.m. and 6 p.m.

ASBURY CHAPEL—Corner of Linden and Hernando—Rev. F. S. Petway, Pastor. Services at 10½ a.m. and 8 p m.

MISSION CHAPEL—Corner Jones avenue and Alabama street—J. O. Steadman, D. D., Pastor. Services at 10½ a m.

THIRD PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH—Corner Sixth and Chelsea streets—Rev. W. A. Sample. Service at 10½ a m.

GRACE CHURCH—Hernando street, near Vance—Rev. Dr. Brooke, Rector. Services at 10 a.m. and 8 p.m. Sunday school at 9 a.m.

CENTRAL METHODIST CHURCH—Union street—Rev. W. M. Patterson, Pastor. Preaching at 10½ a.m. and 8 p. m. Sabbath School at 8½ a.m.

ST. MARY'S CATHEDRAL—Poplar street, east of Adams, Richard Hines, D. D., Dean—Daily services at 6 a.m. and 6 p.m. Holy Communion celebrated on all Festivals and Saints' Days, and every Sunday morning at 8 o'clock, except on the first Sunday in the month, when the celebration takes place at 10:30 a.m. Sunday School at 9:30 a.m.

FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH.—Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. Dr. Barns, at 11 a.m.—Subject: The relative duties of Church and Pastor; and 8 p.m. Subject: The Christian warfare.

FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH—Rev. D. D. Sanderson—corner of Poplar and Third streets. Services at 11 a.m. and 8 p.m.

CHELSEA BAPTIST CHURCH.—The usual services will be held at this place of worship at 10½ a.m. and 8 p.m., by Rev. Mr. Aikin in the forenoon, and the late pastor, Rev. Mr. Caperton, in the evening.

SECOND PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—The Rev. W. H. McGuffey, D. D., LL. D., of the University of Virginia, will preach at the Second Presbyterian Church, this morning at 10½ o'clock, corner of Main and Beal streets.

CENTRAL BAPTIST CHURCH, (TABERNACLE), Court street, between Second and Third, Rev. S. H. Ford, LL. D., pastor. Services, Sunday at 10½ o'clock a.m. and 8 p.m., and Thursday at 8 o'clock p.m. Young Men's Prayer Meeting Monday at 8 o'clock p.m. Sabbath School at 9 o'clock a.m. MARCUS COOPER, Supt.

NOTICE.

The Recording Secretaries of the various Ward and District Clubs of the city and county are specially requested to furnish the Recording Secretary of the Democratic Club of Shelby county with a roll of all their members in two separate lists, showing the voters and non-voters. Let the lists be furnished as early as possible, and as other members are added, let their names be furnished from week to week. MINOR MERIWETHER,
R. S. pro tempore.

THE WEATHER was cloudy with occasional sprinkles during the whole day yesterday. About 11 o'clock a.m. it rained quite heavily.

ST. LAZARUS CHURCH will offer the inducement of extra fine music to-day. Leo Wheat is in town, and will preside over the organ and choir.

JOE LOCKE has got all of the very latest and best Sunday reading—all the periodicals, illustrated, religious, political, secular and mixed. The very latest from all quarters in the literary line, Joe has spread upon his tables. Pay him a Sunday morning visit.

SAD ACCIDENT.—Yesterday morning an express wagon ran against the curbing at the corner of Hernando and South streets, and threw out two young women, one of whom was injured very severely. No hopes were entertained of her life at three o'clock yesterday afternoon.

MATRIMONIAL.—The following certificates in lunacy were returned last week: Henry Boyd to Charlotte Nattie; F. C. Ferguson to Mrs. M. E. Shelby; J. C. Llewellyn to Mary Collins; Richard Edwards to Rhody Edwards; David Crockett to Biddy Smith; David Abernethy to Mary Eliza Johnson.

FREE LECTURE.—Dr. Wm. H. McGuffey will lecture to-morrow (Monday) night, in the basement of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church, on the subject of education. The well-known eloquence of the gentleman renders this an opportunity which will, we have no doubt, be eagerly embraced by all. Seats free to every one.

EMMONS & SON, No. 10 Jefferson street and 393 Main street, have received the Illustrated News, New York Clipper, Criminal Zeitung, Freeman's Journal, Irish People, Irish American, Irish Citizen, Independent, Artisan, Littell's Living Age, Turf, and a great many others, besides all the latest magazines, novels, and dailies of New York, Chicago, Cincinnati, St. Louis and Louisville.

EDUCATIONAL.—We call the attention of those of our friends who wish to give their boys a good, solid business education, to the card in another column, of Robertson's Commercial College, which opens on the first of September next, at No. 97 Main street, corner of Winchester. Mr. Robertson has been for several years past, with Prof. Leddin, an assistant in his well known college, which is recommendation enough.

THE BRICKBAT HAUNTED HOUSE. We paid a second visit last night to the house of Dr. Williams, on Orleans street, and found that the mysterious bombardment still continued. This is certainly one of the greatest mysteries that we have ever attempted to fathom, and though we spent several hours in the neighborhood and "kept our eyes skinned" all the time, we left last evening more mystified than ever. We hope that the police will sift the affair to-day thoroughly.

HURRAH FOR SIEBERT.—Friend Siebert, of the St. Nicholas Saloon, No. 31 Adams street, is going to have a glorious old time at his saloon, Monday morning (to-morrow), between the hours of ten and twelve o'clock. Two splendid portraits of SEYMOUR and BLAIR are to be raffled off, without money and without price. A splendid lunch is to be served on the same liberal terms; stands are to be erected for speakers, and seats and tables prepared for the local reporters. Col. Beaument will be on hand with five hundred police, more or less, to keep order.

THE CAMPAIGN.

The Central Club --- Regular Weekly Meeting.

Speeches by Distinguished Orators, Etc., Etc.

The Democratic Central Club held their regular weekly meeting at the Stillman hall last evening. The rooms were crowded with the best people of the city, a large portion of the assembly being ladies.

The meeting was called to order by the President, General Pike, and proceeded to regular dispatch of business. Minutes of the former meeting were read and approved, and, on motion, Col. Tyler was appointed Assistant Recording Secretary.

Communications announcing the formation of the following Clubs: the Young Men's Independent Seymour Democratic Club; the Tenth District Democratic Club, of Tipton county, and the Second Ward Democratic Club of Memphis, were read and received.

The use of the Hall for Monday evening was voted to the Young Men's Independent Democratic Club.

The officers and members of the Young Men's Independent Seymour Democratic Club then entered in a body, and were welcomed in a short speech by Gen. Pike. They were seated, and the following invitations were read and accepted:

From the Young Men's Independent Democratic Club—to attend a meeting of that body at the New Memphis Theater, Wednesday, August 5th.

From the Ninth Ward and Fifteenth Civil District Clubs—to attend a pole raising and Democratic rally at their Wigwam, at the Ford Place, Chelsea, on Friday night, the 7th inst.

From the Independent Seymour Club, at Stillman Hall, on Monday night, 3d inst.

A resolution to accept the invitations, and to attend at the times and places, was passed unanimously.

The following resolutions were then offered and adopted unanimously:

Resolved, That all members of the Colored Democratic Club of this city, together with their names, register the number of their hacks, drays, express wagons and their place of business, if engaged in other business, and that all *white men* of the city patronize them to the exclusion of those colored persons who don't belong to said Club, and that such names and numbers be published in the papers of the city.

Resolved, That a Committee of three be appointed to inquire and register the names of all Democratic colored men in the city who need employment, and those who are sick and need assistance, and to endeavor to find employment and relief for all such.

Dr. Keller then introduced Club No. 2, of the Tenth ward, numbering sixty names, and asked that they might be received on probation into the church.

W. T. Avery, Esq., responded for the President, and welcomed them into full communion with the great Democratic church.

P. J. Mulverhill, Esq., was introduced and spoke at some length on the questions and issues of the day, pointing out the duty of every man to himself and society.

He was followed by Col. Brady, of Mississippi, who made a good speech in every sense of the word, and kept the audience intensely interested during the whole course of his remarks, which, like those of Mr. Mulverhill, were exceedingly apropos, and suited to the exigencies of the hour.

The meeting, on motion, adjourned until next Saturday evening at 8½ o'clock.

A LEGACY.—Many a man has toiled away a lifetime, laying up in driblets, the proceeds of his labor, in order that those whom he loved better than life itself, might have something to keep the wolf from the door when he was no more, and the dark and silent grave had claimed its own; and yet, when the reaper overtook him, he still had but a scanty pittance saved—scarcely enough to pay the undertakers' bill and buy the "funeral baked meats." And all this from a false idea of economy. In the daily press, for years, have the advantages, the necessity and the obligations of Life Insurance been placed before him. He has read and read over and over again, and if they produced any effect at all, it was the ejaculation of some excuse for not seizing upon the advantages offered. "I can not afford it," is generally the cry; and yet who can look for a moment at the principles that govern any well established Life Insurance Company, and can truly say this? But we did not intend to argue on this point—it is too well understood. The only question with any thinking man now is, in which of these numerous companies shall I insure? We would unhesitatingly answer, the ST. LOUIS MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, of which Messrs. McMahon & Otis, No. 43 Madison street are the agents, and this for a dozen good reasons, the least of which is amply sufficient to cover the ground. There is one reason, however, paramount to all others—it pays all losses incurred by it without quibble, litigation or delay—which is a vast deal more than can be said of some other similar institutions.

TO EVERY HOUSEKEEPER.—Ladies, we saw yesterday, in operation, at J. H. Blood & Co.'s, No. 334 Main street, one of the most simple, beautiful, philosophical, useful, and curious inventions imaginable, in the way of a clothes boiler. It does away with "scrubbing boards," "wash boards," washing machines and hand labor of all sorts, making washing no longer a hardship, and washingday no longer a terror and a dread to housewives. The "machine" is simply an ordinary chaldron, into which is fitted a false bottom some two inches from the real bottom, and is perforated with holes. The syphon-like tubes are fitted into the false bottom so that the water can flow through them. This constitutes the whole machine. The hot suds and steam, by the action of fire, are driven up through tubes, poured upon the clothes, and forced through the fabric with astonishing rapidity, cleansing it perfectly without any rubbing. All fabrics, from the finest laces to the bed-blanket, can be washed perfectly and with ease, without the aid of the rubbing board. For flannels it is invaluable, as the rubbing, rolling, and pressing process, must necessarily full them more or less. The invention can be used in *any boiler*, and the exceedingly low price places it within the reach of every family—the saving in clothes alone soon repaying the outlay. Call and examine for yourselves at Messrs. J. H. Blood & Co.'s, No. 334 Main street.

Editor Memphis Appeal: I notice in a late issue of your paper that one Godfrey Wilkerson claims to be a good Democratic colored man. Now I happen to know the said individual with "the vitrious optic," and have heard him say so soon as he wheedled the Democrats out of money enough he would use his exertions for the Republican party; that he is only playing a false hand to the Democrats; and that is the reason I trouble you, so as to warn you against him. I *hope* that John F. Harris *is* working for principles, and *not for money*, as he once asserted.

A DEMOCRATIC NEGRO.

THE CAMPAIGN.

The Old Ninth Wheels Into Line—Great Enthusiasm.

Dedication of Wigwam.

The regular meeting of the Ninth Ward Conservative Democratic Club, was held in their Wigwam Friday evening. At 7:30 o'clock the Club was called to order and proceeded to business.

After hearing the reports of the several committees, and the adoption of a Constitution and By-Laws, it was announced that the speakers had arrived, when business was dispensed with, and the balance of the evening the Club was entertained by the following gentlemen:

Mr. John Sale being announced, was loudly called for, and appeared amid great cheering. He made a short but telling speech, intermingled with anecdotes, much to the amusement of his hearers. Having consumed the allotted time, Mr. Sale retired to his seat.

Col. Ed. Yerger, next being loudly and strongly called for, approached the front of the stage and spoke at some length, giving good cheer, and counselling his hearers with plain facts and strong truths, and to stand by the Constitution, under which was our only hope of liberty and justice.

Col. Gantt made his appearance amidst tumultuous shouts and wild enthusiasm. Order being restored, he proceeded to address the club, giving a beautiful history of our candidates and portraying the most glolwng picture of the future of the Democratic party if successful, plainly arguing the most vital points connected with the campaign. Through his entire speech there was marked attention, and when he closed all seemed pleased, but sorry that the lateness of the hour prevented his continuing.

Col. G. P. Foute and Mr. Hallum made a few remarks. We hope to hear from them when time will be no object, and thier voices raised in defense of the great Conservative Democratic party.

The meeting then adjourned to meet at the same time and place next Friday night.

Before adjournment a resolution of thanks was voted the speakers.

W. B. RICHARDET,
Recording Secretary.

ATTEMPTED MURDER.

Island No. 40, above the city, was the scene of almost a tragedy yesterday, in which Ed Cherry, an ancient and venerable darky, came very near having to hand in his checks and "go where the good niggers go."

Lee Wright, a neighbor of Cherry's, (both living on the Island) and the latter, fell out about the ownership of a cow, and got into hard words over the animal. Cherry, who has always been free, and is represented as being ordinarily a quiet, good old fellow, was very positive that the cow was his, and asserted his belief very forcibly, and in such terms as to enrage Wright very much, so much, in fact, that he thought he would try a little cherry bounce, and accordingly bounced at Cherry with an ax. Fear loaned the aged Cherry wings, and he fled—fled incontinently and hid himself in the wilds of Island No. 40, until he managed to elude Wright, and came to town. Proceeding to 'Squire Black's office, he poured into his sympathetic breast the tale of his woes, and 'Squire Black told him he would "do" Wright by having him arrested. Accordingly Wright was arrested last evening, and brought before 'Squire Black, who put him under bonds. Wright says next time he don't intend to make two bites of a cherry.

[COMMUNICATED.]

Sabbath School Visitations Continued.

JULY 5, 9 a.m.—Met with the Sabbath School in the basement of Calvary Church, corner of Second and Adams street; Dr. White, Superintendent. Total number present, seventy, including a few teachers. The heat being very oppressive the exercises did not continue more than one hour. The Superintendent remarked that I must not judge their School by what I had seen to-day, for when all were present they numbered one hundred and thirty-five.

JULY 12, 8:30 a.m.—Was at the Sabbath School held in Asbury Chapel, corner of Hernando and Linden streets; Mr Brown, Superintendent, and L. Spicer, Assistant Superintendent. Total number present, ninety, including a corps of excellent teachers, all of whom were prompt in attendance, and zealous in their work. This school is under good discipline, very intelligent, and sing well. All gave evidence of fine moral training. Exercises continued one hour and a half. My questions were promptly answered by the scholars and my remarks well received.

JULY 19, 8:30 a.m.—Was at the Sunday School held in basement of the First Methodist Church, on Second, between Poplar and Exchange streets, Mr. R. J. Morgan, Superintendent; total number present about one hundred, including many experienced teachers. This school will compare favorably with any other school of this city, so far as my visits have extended. They sing well, have good discipline, and are in a most prosperous condition. School exercises continue one hour and a half each day.

JULY 19, 2:30 p.m.—Was at the Sunday School, held in St. Peter's Church, corner of Third and Adams streets, Father Kelly, Superintendent. I informed him that I was a Protestant, visiting Sabbath Schools generally in this city. He gave me a very cordial welcome, and conducted me among his classes during their recitations. It was plain to be seen that his familiarity with the pupils inspired them with a reverential love for him, for which he may well feel proud. There were about 300 present, but the average attendance is about 500. The Superintendent delivers prizes to the scholars semi-annually for prompt attendance and for perfect lessons. I was shown two solid gold crosses, beautifully engraved, costing perhaps $25 each, that had been received the Sunday previous. I advised them to wear them proudly as a reward of their merit: was requested to call again to hear them sing, which I promised to do as early as possible.

July 26, 9 a.m.—Was at Dr. Steadman's new church, on Alabama street, near Jones avenue, Mr. Johnson, Superintendent. This school had only been organized one week previous, and there were sixty present, including some very efficient teachers. If they prosper, as may be expected under the direction of such competent leaders, their house will have to be enlarged before the expiration of the present year. Will visit this school next month, if possible.

July 26, 2:30 p.m.—Was at the Memphis Bethel school, held in Exchange Building, on Front street, Mr. Speer, Superintendent. This school was organized for the purpose of gathering up the destitute and outcast of our city, with a view of trying to improve their morals. It is free to all who desire to visit or take part in the exercises, and it is not under any particular sect. It is really very remarkable to see what progress has already been made in spelling, reading, and in singing. I think the leaders have reason to feel as though God was with them in this great work of love and mercy. W. WILLSON.

The Procession Yesterday.

About one o'clock yesterday Col. Beaumont caused the inmates of the prisons and station houses, whom he thought fit candidates for the workhouse, to the number of about one hundred and fifty, to be paraded through the streets. Placards with the following mottoes were borne by the unfortunate creatures who were thus exposed to the public gaze: "Lost Children in the Search of a Work House," "Memphis Chain Gang," "Children of City Fathers," "City Fathers Take Care of Your Children," "Strong Argument for Work House," "Work House Committee." They were marched from the station house on Adams street to the Exchange buildings, and thence down Front Row to Jefferson street, and up Jefferson past the APPEAL and *Avalanche* offices. While we are earnest in our wishes for the establishment of a Work House in our city, we cannot but condemn and deprecate any such method as this of bringing its necessity before the public eye. It can result in no good, and is a wanton infliction of further degradation upon poor creatures, many of whom are more sinned against than sinning, and more unfortunate than criminal. The scene yesterday was one that filled with feelings of profound sadness the breast of every thinking man, and we have yet to find one who does not openly condemn the action of Col. Beaumont in the premises. We have a communication on the subject from a valued contributer, which we will present to morrow.

THE INEVITABLE CONFLICT.—The Radicals around town yesterday affected to laugh at and scout the idea that an attack upon the Conservative newspaper offices was planned and intended by the Loyal Leaguers on Friday or Saturday night. Their denials are a part and parcel with their stock in trade—lies; for every one who lives in the suburbs knows that squads and gangs of armed negroes are drilled nightly, and that for the sole purpose, as has been stated more than once, *of gutting the Democratic party of Memphis*. The police are thoroughly posted of these movements, and we warn the ringleaders in this thing that *there are* OTHERS, *more numerous and more powerful than the police*, who know of their devilish midnight work, and if Messrs. Beecher, W. J. Smith and others are not emulous of the fate of Bender and Whitfield, they had better cease their incendiary actions and speeches.

CENTRAL AVENUE DEMOCRATIC CLUB.—In pursuance of a published call, a number of citizens met in Park Avenue, on Friday evening, and formed a Democratic Club, the following officers being elected:

President.—M. D. Welch.
Vice Presidents.—A. J. Montgomery, B. F. Ball, Dr. J. J. Williams, Wm. Fightmaster and J. W. Gilbert.
Secretary.—John Holt.
Corresponding Secretary.—Wm. W. Schoolfield.
Treasurer.—W. R. Harris.

The President appointed the following Committees:

Constitution and By-Laws—B. F. Ball and Geo. L. Harris—the name of the President being added on motion.

Committee on Finance—A. J. Montgomery, W. R. Harris, J. W. Gilbert and W. Watson.

Committee on Speakers—Jas. M. Harris, B. F. Ball, D. Pointer and J. W. Gilbert.

The names of thirty persons were enrolled as members, and on motion, the Club adjourned until Tuesday, August 4, 1868.

DR. LESLIE.—The *Evening Ledger* of yesterday says:

In regard to the alleged absconding of one Leslie from this city, with the proceeds of certain clothing, etc., sent him from the North for distribution among the negroes, we have received the following:

MEMPHIS, TENN., July 31, 1868.

Editors Ledger:

Our attention has been called to a card in yesterday's *Ledger*, signed by George Scales, in which gross injustice is attempted upon the name of Dr. J. J. Leslie, of Chelsea. Knowing this gentleman to be a hard working, faithful friend of the freedmen, and a Christian man, we take upon ourselves his defense, since, by reason of his absence from the city, he cannot speak for himself. While you, sir, may not approve the work in which Dr. Leslie is engaged—that of instructing and assisting the freedmen, we cannot believe you would intentionally injure any man. We, therefore, beg, since the card above mentioned has attracted the notice of the other city papers, that you will make equally public our plain denial of the charge therein made. And we denounce George Scales as a slanderer, and his statements as utterly false in every particular.

A. M. SPERRY,
Cashier F. S. & T. Co.
J. H. BARNUM,
Sup't. Col'd Schools.

ALL CITIZENS who realize the incalculable importance of connecting directly by rail with the rich and fertile country between this city and Holly Springs, Columbus, Aberdeen and Selma, are earnestly invited to meet the subscribers at Odd Fellows' Hall, on Monday evening next at 8 o'clock. Let Memphians awake before it is too late. The meeting will not be called upon for subscriptions. Addresses will be made by Messrs. W. J. Sykes, Hon. Mr. Clapp, Hon. Judge H. Smith, and others.

Wm. R. Moore,	B B Waddell,
John B. Robinson,	M. E. Cochran,
D. B. Molloy,	F. W. Smith,
A. Seessel,	Charles Jones,
W. H. Cherry,	Toof, Phillips & Co.,
Wm. F. Hardin,	John C. Farrington,
W. W. Thacker,	P. A. Shepherd,
D. Cockrell,	J. S. Stanton,
Ferguson & Clay,	J. D. Williams,
Galbreath, Stewart & Co.,	Joyner, Lemmon & Gale,
Rice, Stix & Co.,	James Elder,
Wm. B. Greenlaw,	J. J. Murphy,
John T. Stratton,	Larry Harmstad,
Clarke, Ely & Co.,	J. W. Roxan,
A. J. Roach & Co.,	J. L. Verser.

LIVERY STABLE.—Messrs. Diggs & Wofford announce to the public that their stables on Main street, two doors south of Gayoso, are open for the transaction of all livery business, such as hiring saddle horses, buggies, carriages, etc. But more especially they would call attention to their accommodations for boarding horses by the week or month, and also the taking care of horses by the day. Planters and others riding their nags into the city will find it to their advantage to put them up with Messrs. Diggs & Wofford.

THE MARKETS were well supplied with everything in the fruit and vegetable line yesterday evening. Tomatoes, butter beans, egg plants, cabbage, onions, potatoes, okra, sweet peppers, etc., were in the greatest profusion. Green corn is getting hard, and we scarcely saw a ear of it in market. Vegetables are cheap, but melons, water and musk, keep up their prices. Peaches, too, are dearer than they should be. Meats are at a stand still, with no improvement on last Saturday's prices or quality.

TO PUBLISHERS.—We are making up a complete list of Southern and Western papers, for the convenience of advertisers. It will give name of paper, where published, days of issue, name of proprietor, politics, etc. All papers giving this notice one insertion in local column, and sending marked copy of paper will be put on our list and receive a copy of the same as soon as published. Address, CONSERVATIVE,
Fredericktown, Mo.

THE BENAI BERITH.

The New York *Herald* of the 27th says this society, which has for several days been in convention in that city, the report of the proceedings of which have regularly appeared in the *Herald*, has given a proof of liberality of sentiment which is in the highest degree creditable to Jewish good sense. The history of the Jewish people has been in many respects peculiar. In nothing has this peculiarity been more markedly evinced than in the tenacity with which, in all lands, the Jews have clung to the old exclusive laws of their race. The proceedings of the B'nai B'rith Society on Sunday show that, while some of the Jews of the United States are as narrow-minded and bigoted as were any of their fathers in the most bigoted times, there are many who have caught the liberal spirit which seems natural to this great and free republic. The debate on the new constitution was keen and able. The conservative, or, as we choose to name them, the non-progressive party, did their utmost to save the life of the dying past. It is matter of thankfulness, however, from a broad and world-wide stand-point, that they were not successful, that the liberal or progressive party prevailed, and that henceforth the B'nai B'rith Society is prepared, in receiving additional members to the Society, to ignore the question of religion. This is progress. It is, besides, an example which is destined to bear precious fruit.

MORTUARY.

The following is the Health Officer's report for the week ending Saturday, August 1st, at 12 m.: E. Burnett, 21 months, black female, congestion of the brain; D. Brannon, 22 years, white male, congestion of the brain; J. Ride, 29 years, white male, chronic diarrhea; J. Dawning, 5 months, white male, pernicious fever; Mrs. D. A. Anderson, 24 years, white female, dropsy of the womb. FLAHERTY & WALSH,
Undertakers.

Child of B. Manny, 10 days, white female, spasms; child of J. Hewet, 1 year, black male, diarrhea; child of J. Hewet, 6 years, black female, measles; child of W. Warner, 1 month, black male, ——; child of D. H. Branch, 2 years, congestion of the brain; W. Walker, 60 years, black male, disease of the heart; M. Gobill, 7 years, white female, congestive chill. THOMAS O. SMITH,
Undertaker.

B. Sallifields, 23 years, white female, consumption; child of Thomas Daly, 4 years, white female, meningitis; M. H. Penders, 2 years, white female, congestive fever; A. Barron, 9 years, white female, congestive fever; Mrs. A. Burkett, 34 years, white female, congestion; J. Gruber, 11 months, white female, spasms; Mrs. M. Sloyan, 20 years, white female, bilious congestive fever; A. Irwin, 2½ years, white female, remittent fever; M. Galligher, 6 years, white female, spasms; child of Thomas Delaney, 6 months, white male, spasms; J. Walsh, 9 months, white male, bronchitis; J. Roach, 6 years, white male, congestive fever; child of — Johnson, 21 days, black male, spasms. OWEN SMITH, Undertaker.

P. Payson, 3 years, black, male, inflammation of the bowels; J. Commel, 70 years, black, male, old age; R. A. Lawson, 38 years, white, male, consumption; H. Andison, 3 years, black, male, measles; P. Williams, 38 years, black, male, consumption; child, 5 days, black; W. Allen, 38 years, black, male, consumption; child, 15 months, black, male, remittent fever; E. Avient, 7 years, black, male, chronic enteritis; A. Robinson, 40 years, black, male, congestion of the brain; M. Garrison, 2 years, black, male. McCAFFREY & CORNELIUS,
Undertakers.

Infant of D. Vantarino, white, stillborn; daughter of A. Evans, 1 day, black female, premature birth; Wm. Brown, 24 years, black male, congestion of the brain; J. Glover, 37 years, black male, dysentery; R. Heamer, 23 years, black female, chronic diarrhea; S. J. King, 18 months, black female, marasmus; M. Down, 6 years, white female, inflammation of the brain; M. M. Schuman, 8½ months, white female, marasmus; M. Strindler, 48 years, white male, dysentery; E. Wind, 18 months, chronic diarrhea; J. Evors, 29 years, white female, chronic diarrhea; E. F. LeGuere, 1 month, white male, congestive fever; C. Hoppol, 18 months, white female, cholera infantum; J. Tory, 9 months, white male, pernicious fever.
J. C. HOLST & CO., Undertakers.

Recapitulation—Whites, 28; negroes, 21; total, 48.
W. E. ROGERS, M. D., Health Officer.

THE ELECTION RETURNS.—The following candidates were elected Justices of the Peace yesterday, to fill vacancies: J. J. Butler, John Norton and John E. Burke.

The vote was as follows:

FIFTH CIVIL DISTRICT.

J. J. Butler	85
P. M. Dickerson	70
Ed. Tighe	46
Frank Jacobs	43
C. D. Madden	12
Samuel Tighe	1

FOURTEENTH CIVIL DISTRICT.

J. M. Norten	124
John E. Burke	77
Geo. Williams	20
Henry E. Green	19

The following votes cast in the Fourteenth Civil District are not counted, the candidates having failed to file the proper oath required by law:

Giles Smith	146
Henry Layler	146
C. B. Robertson	1
Ben. Eggerson	1

POLICE ITEMS.

—The monthly report of the Commissioners was made yesterday. From it we glean the following statistics:

In the First District the number of arrests made was 513. State cases, 87; number tried and fined, 294; number tried and discharged, 132; amount of fines assessed, $2962 50; amount on mittimuses issued, $2402; amount of fines collected, $560 50; amount collected on mittimuses, $318 50; total amount collected, $879; amount of lost or stolen property recovered, $583 50.

Incidental Matters.—Animals found astray and restored to their owners, 2; accidents, 7; lost children, 2.

In the Second District the number of arrests was 215; State cases, 47; number tried and fined, 108; number tried and discharged, 60; amount of fines assessed, $1117 50; amount on mittimuses issued, $830 50; amount of fines collected, $287; amount collected on mittimuses, $171; total amount collected, $458; amount of lost or stolen property recovered, $1448.

Incidental Matters.—Lodgers accommodated, 15; animals found astray and restored to their owners, 7; accidents, 4; fires, 1; lost children, 3.

Recapitulation.—Number of arrests—First District, 513; Second, 215; total, 728. Number of State cases—First, 87; Second, 47; total, 134. Number tried and fined—First, 294; Second, 108; total, 402. Number tried and discharged—First, 132; Second, 60; total, 192. Amount of fines assessed—First, $2962 50; Second, $1117 50; total, $4080. Amount on mittimuses issued—First, $2402; Second, $830 50; total, $3232 50. Amount collected on mittimuses—First, $318 50; Second, $171; total, $489 50. Amount of fines collected—First, $560 50; Second, $287; total, $847 50. Amount of lost or stolen property recovered—First, $583 50; Second, $1448. Amount of lost or stolen property recovered by detectives, $1198 15. Total, $3229 65.

HOME DISPENSARY REPORT.—During the week ending Saturday noon, August 1, 1868, eighty-two prescriptions were made and filled for the city poor, free of charge. No deaths occurred among the cases treated. WM. M. WILLIAMS,
Physician in charge.

THE COURTS.

LAW COURT—*James O. Pierce, Judge.* Motions were heard on yesterday. The order of business for Monday next is as follows: Case No. 1085, Eckerly vs. Wolff, will be called up for trial. Writs of inquiry will then be heard. Motions not reached on yesterday may be argued. The remaining days of the term will be devoted to unfinished business. An early adjournment will be had to court in course.

CHANCERY COURT—*A. Alston, Clerk and Master.*—The Clerk and Master will take an account on Monday next in the cause of Sheppard et al. vs. Sheppard et al.

CRIMINAL COURT — *Wm. Hunter, Judge.*—On yesterday the motion for a new trial was granted in the case of the State vs. Charles Kendall on the ground of misconduct of jurors. The argument, on motion for a new trial, in the case of the State vs. Sam Moody, Henderson Ford and Henry Jones, was concluded on yesterday. Judge Hunter reserves his decision until some time next week. The above negroes were found guilty of the murder of Capt. Perry some weeks since. The case of the State vs. John Cosgrove, on motion for a new trial, will be submitted in a written brief on Monday next. Bill Moody, arrested on a warrant issued by Judge Hunter, was bound over in the sum of $1000 to keep the peace toward J. W. Smith, whom he had threatened to kill if he (Smith) testified in the case of the State vs. Eli Guthrie. On Monday the case of the State vs. Richard Maher, alias Sporting Dick, assault with intent to kill. The jury was empanneled on Friday last to try this case, and the further investigation continued over to Monday next. A calendar of cases for the ensuing week will be published on Tuesday morning.

LIST OF TRANSFERS OF REAL ESTATE FOR THE WEEK ENDING AUGUST 1, 1868. Jones & Brown to Mary E. Davis et al, lot No. 20, Davis' division, north side of Union street, 50 by 113 feet, $3000; Chancery Court decree, vesting title in Ed. A. Beecher, part of lot No. 198, Chelsea, 38¼ by 110¼ feet, on Mill street, $382 50; John P. Trezevant to John M. Parker, four acres, part of Abercrombie tract, bought of Sims, $10; W. C. Neeley to Thomas Summers, lot No. 4, block 34, and part of lots 9 and 10, block 32, Fort Pickering, $3000; Wm. Jack to Jas. A. Hesslet, north 18¼ feet, south 38¾ feet of lot No. 46, Memphis, $3000; Jas. A. Hesslet to Bridget Corney, north 18¼ feet, south 38¾ feet of lot 46, Memphis, $800; Lewis Brawer to Miss Sarah Speigle, 50 by 238 feet, south side of Vance street, lot No. 3, $1000; J. T. Peyton to D. B. Molloy, seven lots, Nos. 11, 23, 24, 51, 52, 53 and 54, Boreland subdivision, $615; Chancery Court decree, vesting title in J. H. McClellan, 24¼ feet of lot No. 204, Memphis, $30,000.
GEORGE M. GREELEY,
August 1, 1868. Register.

THE MEMPHIS MEDICAL COLLEGE.—We are happy to be able to state to our readers that our medical school, so long discontinued, has been again revived, and, with an able corps of professional gentlemen, will resume its regular courses of lectures on the first Monday in November. In the column of new advertisements will be found a full list of the faculty, and other information of great interest to those proposing to attend lectures this winter.

THE CHINA PALACE is the place where housewives all go, or should go, to replenish the ravages that time and careless servants make in their China closets. The proprietors, Messrs. Lloyd, Clark & Co., have on hand also an infinite variety of *preserving cans and jars*, with all the very latest improvements in the art of fruit preserving. This is the season to put up fruit, and a call upon Messrs. Lloyd, Clark & Co., at the China Palace, is the first step to be taken in the art preservative.

TURTLE SOUP.—Vetter Dreizigacker, of the Monroe Exchange, No. 35 Monroe street, again informs the public that he has received and will sacrifice to the appetites of the patrons of the Exchange, a huge GREEN TURTLE, just from Florida. Free to everybody to-morrow morning at 10 o'clock! He has the best of wines and liquors in his bar, and his lager beer is from the celebrated brewery of Wm. Stumpf, in St. Louis. Beer five cents a glass, except at lunch time, when it is ten cents. 2t

WOOD.—We are selling the best of Oak Wood at Summer prices.
BIGLEY, MELLERSH & CO.,
Corner Main and South Court, and Main and Pontotoc streets.

THE following telegrams remain at the office uncalled for: Col. James W. Robertson, Col. R. C. Gist, Isadore Rosenbach, Capt. Jas. Talmadge, jr., Levy & Miller.

WANTED TO BUY.—A second-hand Fire-proof Safe of medium size. Address No. 7 Waldran Block, Main st. au1 3t

WANTED daily at the Southern Hotel, corner Beal and Main streets, fresh country eggs, chickens, butter, vegetables and fruit. au1 tf

BANKRUPTCY SALE.—Fancy Goods, Perfumery, etc., at No. 195 Main street, for ten days only. jy24 eod 10t

WANTED, 100 gentlemen day boarders at the Southern Hotel. au1 tf

WRAPPING PAPER.—If you would save your money, go to Brown & Dillard's, Sole Agents, 214 Front street, and examine their stock. They have all grades of the finest article Wrapping Paper, and are selling below Cincinnati prices. jy29 1m

PASCHALL HOUSE DRAWING.—Certificates in this grand drawing can be had in Memphis of Mr. E. S. Plummer, W. H. Passmore & Co., 260 Second street, and at Geo. Pattison & Co.'s bookstore, 317½ Main street. Circulars containing full particulars furnished on application to either of the above parties. jy28 3tawt

BANKRUPTCY SALE.—Fancy Goods Perfumery, etc., at No. 195 Main street, for ten days only jy24 eod 10t

THE allotted time of Dr. James' stay in Memphis having expired, he will in future be addressed at his home office, 91 and 93 Randolph street, Chicago, and postoffice address, box 5863 Chicago, Ill. See advertisement in another column, for particulars.

BANKRUPTCY SALE.—Fancy Goods, Perfumery, etc., at No. 195 Main street, for ten days only. jy24 eod 10t

MEMPHIS, TENN., July 20, 1868.
Messrs. W. B. Wiggs & Co.:
Gentlemen: For several years I was troubled more or less with Piles, for which complaint I was treated by the best physicians to no purpose; indeed, I gradually became worse, until at last I began to despair of relief from any source. While in this condition I was recommended to try your Buckeye Salve. Making up my mind to try it, I am now happy to say that it had the desired effect, as I am now well and hearty, for which I am indebted to your wonderful remedy. Yours, truly,
F. L. WARNER.
Upon receipt of $1 00 a bottle of this Salve will be mailed, free of postage.

BANKRUPTCY SALE.—Fancy Goods, Perfumery, etc., at No. 195 Main street, for ten days only. jy24 eod 10t

RIVER MATTERS.

WEATHER AND RIVERS.

CAIRO, Aug. 1.—Up—Commonwealth, 11 p.m; Tacony, 2 a.m; Marble City, 8 a.m. Down—Sam J. Hale, 12 m; City of Cairo, 1 p.m. The river fell 4 inches.

LOUISVILLE, August 1.—Departed—Argonaut No. 2, for New Orleans.

The river is rising, with 41 inches in the canal by the mark, and 33 inches over Portland bar.

The weather is warm, with good indications of rain.

MEMPHIS, August 2.—Yesterday was showery, but the afternoon was clear and warm. The river is falling slowly. The decline in the past 24 hours amounted to about 2 inches. The Arkansas has not improved since our last. We have 3 feet to report to Pine Bluff, and from 26 to 30 inches to Little Rock. White river declines slowly with 4½ feet to Augusta and 3½ feet to West Point.

Arrivals.

Steamer Julia, Vicksburg.

Departures.

Steamer Rubicon, Vicksburg.
" Liberty No. 2, White river.
" City of Alton, St. Louis.
" Julia, St. Louis.

In Port.

None.

MISCELLANEOUS.

We have no improvement of business on the wharf. The Liberty No. 2 cleared for White river, with a fair freight trip and full passage list.

The City of Alton backed out for St. Louis with a fair passenger list.

The St. Louis Packet Company will place another packet in the line next week.

The Julia passed up yesterday morning at daylight.

A meeting of the Steamboatmen's Seymour Club is called for Monday night at the Engine House, corner of Second and Adams streets. As business of importance will be brought before the meeting, a full attendance is requested.

The rates of freight from St. Louis to New Orleans and Memphis are unchanged.

Billy Jones, the well-known clerk of the Calumet, has been lying sick at Yazoo City.

Newt Hart, Esq., will address the Steamboatmen's Seymour Club Monday night. Mr. Hart is a fluent speaker and is well posted on the affairs of this distracted country.

The splendid passenger steamer Luminary, Capt. Luker, will leave the wharf Monday at 5 p.m. for Vicksburg and the bends. Capt. Lee Finney is her chief purser.

The Bismarck was to have left St. Louis for New Orleans last night, to be followed by the Mollie Able.

The New York is loading at Cincinnati for Memphis, under the auspices of the Memphis and Cincinnati packet company.

The Argonaut was to have left Louisville last evening for New Orleans.

The Rubicon got off for Vicksburg yesterday at noon. She had a good trip and added considerably here.

The City of Cairo is the regular St. Louis packet for Monday. Capt. Crane is master and Billy Blenker clerk.

The Natoma backs out to-morrow for Napoleon and all way landings. She connects with the Arkansas river packet at that place. Capt. Jim Lee is master and Billy Fields clerk.

The Commercial will be in port to leave on time for White river. Capt. Ashford is master of the "old reliable" and Charley Smithers clerk.

The Vicksburg and St. Louis packet line is now composed of the steamers Rubicon, Capt. W. H. Blake, Alf. Grissom, clerk; Julia, Capt. Jas. R. Lockhart, Andy C. Isaacs, clerk; Luminary, Capt. Jas. F. Larkin, J. Lee Finney, clerk; Henry M. Shreve, Capt. H. S. Carter, Henry M. Worsham, clerk. These steamers are first-class in every respect, in complete repair, and furnished and outfitted in the best manner possible, and are commanded by experienced boatmen as well as courteous gentlemen. One of the boats of the line will pass here every Monday and Saturday bound down.

It will be seen by reference to a card in another column that the Elliott Bros. will put the steamer Des Arc into the White river trade at an early day. They have put her in repair for the purpose, and propose to make regular trips. They also propose to take goods C. O. D., which will be a great convenience to our merchants. For this service they will make a charge of one-half per cent, which is the regular charge made by a bank for collecting, and which, we think, is very little, under the circumstances. We wish the steamer all success. Capt. John Elliott goes out in command and Billy Miller will, as usual, preside in the office.

By a letter to us from Capt. Nat Green, we learn that he is busily engaged in getting his Memphis packet Mississippi in order for the coming season's business. Her guards are being widened for cotton, her cabin refurnished, and she will leave here on the 22d of September as fine a boat as ever ran in the trade. All who know Capt. Nat are aware that he will have a fine boat and no other, and his assurance that the Mississippi shall be in all respects a perfect packet is unnecessary. Another recommendation will be that every one of her crew will be Memphis men, who live among us and who will take an interest in our welfare. Commodore Mart. Walt is the popular agent of the Mississippi, as well as the Magenta, which goes in on opposite Wednesdays with the former, but not in the same line. We hope that Captains Nat and Frank will make oodlins of money, and will find business to justify their staying in the trade both winter and summer.

The Nashville *Banner* of Friday says: Up to ten o'clock Wednesday the Tennessee river had risen ten feet, plumb water, and was still swelling at the rate of half an inch per hour when our informant left. Fears were entertained that the fine crops and the creek bottoms would be overflowed and badly damaged. The rains of Saturday and Sunday nights were among the heaviest ever known in that region.

The *Gazette* of the same date says: The Cumberland was still rising at this point yesterday, and on Wednesday night, the rise amounted to six inches. We report some thirty inches on Harpeth Shoals. At Chattanooga on Wednesday last the Tennessee river rose four feet and was rising at the rate of twelve inches per hour yesterday.

Painters are in demand at Mound City, Ill. The big boats are getting ready for business.

The owners of the Cora S contemplate placing her in the Cincinnati and Cairo trade.

Reconstructed steamboatmen should vote to day for Magistrate in the Fourth Civil District.

The sale of the city wharfboat comes off on Monday. Parties wishing a good piece of furniture should be present.

We expect the Landing Committee, at the next meeting of the Board, to bring up the question of paving the unfinished portion of the levee.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Dr. Mortimore at Buena Vista Springs, Russellville, Kentucky.

BUENA VISTA SPRINGS, RUSSELLVILLE, Logan county, Ky.—My friends in the South who desire to consult or place themselves under my treatment, can address or come and consult me personally from this date until 1st of October next, at this favorite Watering Place, and these justly celebrated Mineral Springs. As heretofore, I will still devote my attention to treatment of all the various forms of CHRONIC DISEASES, especially to *Diseases of the Lungs* and Organs of the Chest, as also all the various afflictive forms of FEMALE DISEASES.
je9 d3twawim D. MORTIMORE, M. D.

Early Marriages.—Dr. Franklin advocated Early Marriages. Essays for Young Men, on this and other subjects, being a GUIDE TO MARRIAGE and Conjugal Felicity, by benevolent Physicians, sent by mail, in sealed letter envelopes, free of charge. Address, HOWARD ASSOCIATION, Box P., Philadelphia, Pa.
ma21 3m

Memphis Female College.

TWENTY-NINTH SESSION.—We shall organize the FORMS in this College, according to previous announcement, for the ensuing scholastic year of forty weeks, on TUESDAY, September 1, 1868. For circulars, giving full particulars, apply to the Principal at the College, or at the bookstores.
jy28 teod M. A. E. MORGAN, Principal.

STEAMBOATS.

FOR CINCINNATI.

Regular Cincinnati Packet—Dean Line.
SAM. J. HALE Walker master
This splendid passenger steamer will leave for the above on
MONDAY, 3d inst., at 5 p.m.
JAS. T. BOURNE & CO., Agents,
au2 2t 12 Jefferson street.

FOR NAPOLEON.

Regular Semi-Weekly Packet for Napoleon—For Helena, Friar's Point and Napoleon—connecting at Napoleon with Arkansas River and Vicksburg Packets. Through Bills Lading given to all points on Arkansas River and Vicksburg.
NATOMA James Lee master
This elegant passenger packet will leave
MONDAY, 3d inst., at 5 p.m.
VINSON & DONAHUE, Agents,
au2 2t 254 Front street.

FOR WHITE RIVER.

Memphis and White River U. S. Mail Packet Company.
For Helena, DeVall's Bluff, Little Rock, Augusta, Jacksonport and all Way Landings.
COMMERCIAL Ashford master
This fine passenger packet leaves for the above on
TUESDAY, 4th inst., at 5 p.m.
For freight or passage apply to
LEVY & MILLER, Agents,
5 Jefferson street, under Commercial Hotel.
au2 3t

FOR ST. LOUIS.

Memphis and St. Louis Packet Company.
For Cairo and St. Louis.
CITY OF CAIRO John Crane master
This new and splendid passenger steamer will leave as above on
MONDAY, 3d inst, at 5 p.m.
au2 2t FLEM. CALVERT, Sup't.

FOR ST. FRANCIS RIVER.

Regular Tuesday St. Francis River Packet—For Helena, Marianna, Madison, Wittsburg and all Way Landings.
MOLLIE HAMBLETON, T. R. Bowman Master
Sam. C. Paine, Shell and Clark, Clerks.
Will leave Memphis EVERY TUESDAY, at 5 o'clock p.m.
LARRY HARMSTAD, Agent,
ja21 tf City Wharfboat, foot Monroe st.

Regular Memphis, White and Little Red River Thursday Packet.

DES ARC

JOHN D. ELLIOTT, Master; CAD. J. HANKS and MAT GLASS, Clerks.

THE steamer DES ARC having been put in thorough repair, will enter the MEMPHIS AND WHITE RIVER TRADE permanently on THURSDAY, the 3d day of September, 1868, leaving Memphis every Thursday for all points on White and Little Red rivers, connecting at Devall's Bluff with trains for Little Rock. Leaves Devall's Bluff for Memphis every Monday on arrival of train.

NOTICE.—To the Merchants of Memphis—The steamer DES ARC will resume her trips in the White River Trade on Thursday, the 3d day of September, 1868, and as I am satisfied that it is the wish of both the planter and merchant that the local packets receive and transport merchandise on which there is C. O. D. charges, and in view of the fact that the refusal to transport such freight has operated very much against the trade of Memphis, the steamer DES ARC (a home packet, owned and controlled in Memphis) will on resuming her trips, receive all C. O. D. freight, charging shipper with the freight when same is not received by consignee, and charging shipper one-half per cent. on all C. O. D. collections.
JOHN D. ELLIOTT, Master
au2 And Owner Steamer Des Arc.

Memphis and New Orleans Wednesday Packet,

MISSISSIPPI,

NAT. S. GREEN, Master. S. COOK CREIGHTON, Clerk.

THIS fine steamer will leave Memphis for New Orleans on Wednesday, 22d of September, and will make regular trips in the trade, leaving Memphis on every alternate Wednesday.
MART WALT & CO.,
jy31 tf Agents 272 Front street.

FOR MOUND CITY.

STEAMER PEOSTA LEAVES every day for Mound City at 7 a.m., 11 a.m., 3 p.m. and 5 p.m. Leaves Mound City every day at 6 a.m., 9 a.m., 1 p.m. and 4½ p.m.
MARK R. CHEEK,
jy11 Master.

Memphis and New Orleans Wednesday Packet,

MAGENTA,

J. FRANK HICKS, Capt. T. J. HOWARD, Clerk.

THIS fine steamer will leave Memphis for New Orleans on Wednesday, 16th of September, and will make regular trips in the trade, leaving Memphis on every alternate Wednesday.
MART WALT & CO.,
jy31 tf Agents, 272 Front street.

"OLD RELIABLE"

MEMPHIS AND WHITE RIVER PACKET COMPANY.

U. S. MAIL LINE.

For Little Rock & Hot Springs.

THE splendid Passenger Steamers COMMERCIAL and LIBERTY No. 2, leave Memphis every Tuesday and Saturday at 5 o'clock p.m. for White River, connecting at DeVall's Bluff with Memphis and Little Rock Railroad to Little Rock, and Stage Line for Hot Springs and all points in Arkansas.
Time to Little Rock, 48 hours.
Passengers and Shippers can rely on this Route the year round.
JOHN B. DAVIS, Sup't.
LEVY & MILLER,
General Freight and Ticket Agents,
apl1 tf No. 5 Jefferson street.

1868 1868

ST. LOUIS & ST. PAUL PACKETS

Northern Line Packet Co.

RUN THEIR DAILY LINE OF SPLENDID Side-wheel Steamers through to

Davenport, Dubuque and St. Paul

Without reshipping, leaving their Wharfboat, at the foot of Washington Avenue, EVERY EVENING (except Sundays), at 4 o'clock p.m.

These steamers are all manned with careful, skillful and experienced officers and crews, accustomed to the trade, and are outfitted in a superior manner, and no exertions will be spared to add to the comfort of Passengers or careful handling of freight.
JAMES WARD, President.
T. J. BUFORD, Superintendent.
I. M. MASON, General Agent.
E. B. BYINGTON, Gen'l Ticket Agent.
LEVY & MILLER,
je7 3m Ticket Agents, Memphis.

MEMPHIS & ARKANSAS RIVER United States Mail Packet Compa'y.

NEW ARRANGEMENTS.

DURING THE PRESENT LOW STAGE OF water in the Arkansas river, all the boats on the Memphis end of the route are withdrawn, and the elegant Side-wheel Steamer

NATOMA James Lee, Master

Will take the place of the through boats, leaving Memphis as heretofore MONDAYS AND THURSDAYS, at 5 p.m.; connecting at Napoleon TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS with the light draught and comfortable passenger steamer

AMERICAN W. T. Berry, Master

For Pine Bluff.

Freight and passengers will be transferred without detention or extra expense, the "NATOMA" giving Through Tickets to passengers to Pine Bluff and all intermediate points only, but will sign Through Bills Lading for freight to all points on Arkansas river as high up as Fort Smith.

The new and very light-draught steamers

VAN BUREN J. W. Williams, Master
FORT SMITH James Bowlin, Master

Will ply between Pine Bluff and Spadra, connecting at the latter place with a fleet of first-class Flatboats, in charge of Capt. Jeff Baldwin, by which freights shipped on this line are forwarded without detention, and delivered at destination in good order, the flats being well provided with tarpaulins to protect the goods from the weather.

Persons wishing to ship by this line will continue to mark their goods "via Arkansas river," and ship to "Memphis and Arkansas River U. S. Mail Packet Company," at Memphis, or to John D. Adams, at Memphis.

All freights signed for through as this line will, as heretofore, continue to receive the attention of James T. Bourne & Co., No. 12 Jefferson street.
JOHN D. ADAMS, Superintendent.
VINSON & DONAHUE,
Agents for Natoma.
DAVE HUKELL, Passenger Agent.

On resumption of navigation, the GLEANER, CELESTE, CALDWELL and OZARK will resume their places in the Memphis and Fort Smith line, by which the merchants and planters on the entire Arkansas river will have direct communication with Memphis, and from there by rail and steamboat to all points in the United States.
jy23 JOHN D. ADAMS, Superintendent.

NOTICE.

AT a meeting of the Directors of the DeSoto Insurance and Trust Company, held this day at the Company's office, a dividend of six per cent., free of Government tax, was declared upon the capital stock of said Company.
July 7, 1868. J. G. LONSDALE, Secretary.
Ledger copy. jy8

SUNDAY APPEAL.

For the Sunday Appeal.]

LINES TO MRS. V. TAYLOR.

On hearing her sing "We shall know each other There."

BY MISS MARY A. M'INTOSH.

O, lady, sing that song again!—
It stole from me the sense of pain,
And in my heart for one brief hour,
As thrilled thy tones of magic power,
There swept a vision of delight,
Born of the realms of upper light,
And fled were all my earth-born woes
When from thy lips that strain arose
Into the barren fields of air:
"We shall know each other there."

O, lady, sing that song again!—
O, breathe to me that thrilling strain!—
For more than Earth contains for me
Dwell now beyond the azure sea;
My girlhood's friend, with brow so fair,
The cherub child with golden hair,
The idol of my later years,
O'er whom I wept with bitter tears—
The Pastor good, with lips of fire,
My hoary-headed, aged sire,—
All from Earth taken in her trust,
And they have mouldered into dust;
But in the land that knows no care,
"We shall know each other there."

O, lady, sing that song once more!—
I fain would hear it o'er and o'er;
It lulls the grief within my heart
That would not with the years depart;
It brings before my earthly sight
The form I love, angelic, bright,
And as I list thy heavenly note,
My soul into that land doth float
Where I shall see my own dear MOTHER,
"Mine eyes behold, and not another,"
The tender eyes, the locks of gray,
The lips of love now passed away,—
O, blissful sight! O vision fair!
"We shall know each other there!
MEMPHIS, July 17, 1868.

For the Sunday Appeal.]

CHARITY.

Like a gifted fairy creature,
Wearing any form or feature,
Ever near in peace or strife,
Binding hearts with love to life,
Never faint and never weary,
Love-eyed, pure eyed Charity.

Through the field of thistle-down,
Through the noisy, sun-baked town,
Through the mead in flowery bloom,
Through the smoke, the dust, the gloom,
Never heeding rain or sleet,
Passing, passing tireless feet.

Through the portal, dark and low,
Pointing home of want and woe,
Through the castle's guarded gate,
Through the lines of royal state,
Making music for the land
With her alms to heart and hand.

Throwing mantle pure as snow
Fallen from heaven to earth below,
Over the shaded brow of crime
With a love that's great, sublime,
Over the frail that bend to sin,
Seeing spark divine within.

Never vaunting, ne'er unkind,
Bearing chaste and seemly mind,
Believing all, enduring all,
Her words like dews of summer fall;—
Greatest of the Heavenly Three,
Love-eyed, pure eyed Charity.

ANNA FRENCH.

MASONIC INTELLIGENCE.

St. John's Day at Memphis.

It was our intention long ago to have noticed and extracted passages from the very excellent and forcible address of Bro.·. A. J. Wheeler, delivered on St. John's Day last, at the Masonic pic-nic at James' Park. We found in it, as we listened to it with great pleasure, nothing from which to dissent, and much to admire: and we now make the following quotations from it, commending them to the careful attention of our Masonic readers:

Eighteen hundred and sixty-eight years ago to-day, there came into this world a child whose birth we this day celebrate. Born in the land of Judea, of the tribe of Levi, of humble and devout parents, nothing remarkable pertained to his advent, if we ignore the Christian theology, save the remarkable age of his parents at the time of his birth. Elizabeth was delighted that her "reproach among men" had been taken away, and Zachariah no doubt rejoiced that he was again permitted to speak. In early life this child, now grown to boyhood, being deprived of his parents, retired to the solitude of the wilderness, depriving himself of strong food and drink; his *meat* was locusts and wild honey. At the early age of twenty-two years, he commenced the preaching of a new doctrine. His singularly abstemious habits, his moral and correct life, his fearless truths and condemnation of the wickedness of that day, drew unto him the love, the fear, and the veneration of all that country. His singular dress, manners, and habits, his remarkable life and conversation, revealed many of the mysteries that Masonry taught, and by the consent of ages it is admitted that John was an Essenian, or Mason, and represented the Grand Master of the Order at that day. Be that as it may, our Institution has made him a patron saint, and in conjunction with St. John the Evangelist, a succeeding Grand Master, we draw our parallels, prescribe the circle, and make them the boundary line of our conduct. Their eminent virtues and correct habits make them worthy of the position they hold among us. Not as saints, but as good and true men; not as teachers of religion, but as bright exemplars of all those virtues which Masons are taught to reverence and practice. Jew and Gentile are alike willing to dedicate Lodges to their memory.

Perhaps it is no digression to imagine the rude and awkward appearance our Brother John would make as a Mason among us at the present day. A man of the wilderness, thumping at our door, clothed with camel's hair, with a beard longer than that of the Junior Warden of one of our Lodges, girt with a white apron or leathern girdle, seeking admission on examination! The sagacious committee appointed for his benefit, I imagine, reports him as an intelligent old fellow, but not acquainted with the ritual.

That venerable old man, John the Evangelist, that uncertain history informs us, at the age of ninety years, when all was chaos and confusion in the Order—the lights gone out—darkness appearing from every point—was called to preside over the Lodge at Jerusalem, and as Grand Master relight the lamp of Masonry. He would not pass the ordeal of the present day, and the poor old gentleman might turn disgusted from our Lodge away. Even Solomon, our great-great-grandfather, as it were, in Masonry, could be beheld the sharpness of some of our examining committees, the brightness of some of our Masters, and the wisdom and intelligence of some of his successors as grand Masters, I fear he would forget his God, his country, and his wisdom, and curse the institution of his founding. The least that he could do would be to take a dimit.

Masonry has become so universal an order that it now embraces millions of initiates; our own little State counts its 16,000 of contributing members. It holds communion with every grade of character, creed, and opinion, except the infidel and the heathen. It is allied, in a manner, with all religious creeds, political beliefs, and sectional differences, and yet it knows no climate, no intolerance, no sectional, political, or religious dogma. Masonry in its purity stands upon a pinnacle, high above all these, and acts as a handmaid to the Protestant and Jewish religions, and to every virtue; and yet it ignores these when they teach more than a belief in God and the Holy Writ, love to neighbor and ourselves, and life everlasting. Masonry teaches a purity of character that the most religious could not more than attain, and frees itself from those petty jealousies, bickerings, and dogmas that so dishonor man, the church, and the synagogue. With truth and virtue as its weapon, and He whose name is but as a breath for its guide, it plows through the mists and the errors of ages, and erects a standard that angels might worship at. I stand here to-day, my Brothers and friends, to claim that Masonry pure and unalloyed is perfect; that it was established by God himself, to improve, perfect, and elevate his creatures; that Masonry, in all of its vital parts, has remained unchanged and indestructible. "The wing of time has flapped over it in vain"; the anathemas of the Pope have been hurled against it; envy, hatred, malice, ignorance, and superstition have assailed it; religious bigotry and political intolerance have endeavored to destroy it; but how true the words, "amid the changes of centuries it has stood changeless and serene."

How strange to me appears some of the Masonry of the present day. While all admit its origin, its faith, its landmarks, and its religion, yet an order claiming to be Masonic and of a higher grade than the Cryptic Rite, proscribe the very ones that gave them Masonic birth. Do not think I am fault-finding, my dear Brothers, for I came here to give some "home truths for home consumption," and I should feel very unhappy should I not make some of you feel very uncomfortable before I get through.

Man is so constituted as to love position and power; he is forever longing for something higher—something not within the reach of the common herd of mankind. If it pertains to intellect, he toils day and night over books and manuscripts to aid him in reaching his goal; if it is a matter of riches, he frequently forgets his God, his country, his neighbor, and sees and knows nothing but self and money for the balance of his life; if it is position and power, he not unfrequently forgets truth, honor, and religion, and plays the demagogue and knave to gain his end. Unfortunately for Masonry, as a general thing, the higher degrees are attained by most any Master Mason with the aid of money. Once in a Master's Lodge, intellect and character are in a manner ignored, and the veriest novice and ignoramus in Masonry not unfrequently ranks as high as most any Mason now before me. Money on his part and indifference on yours have caused Masonry to blush for shame at the disgrace thus foisted upon it. There is an intellectual as well as a moral standard for Masonry, that has been so frequently laid aside that nearly every Lodge is now hampered, and embarrassed or dishonored by some member's ignorance or immorality. Charity for the faults and follies of the profane seeking initiation into our Order is not a part of the Mason's obligation. Good and true men are rarely found in the purlieus of society. Riches or liberality in the abode of entertainment and dissipation are sometimes balloted for under the misnomer of intellect and moral worth. "Guard well the door," appear to be words of greater import in Masonry than ever before in our day and generation. To the Blue Lodge in Masonry do I particularly address these remarks, for the heart and soul of Masonry are contained in the Blue Lodge degrees. Place your standard high, read your old constitution, and you will gradually go back to those old landmarks and standpoints that made a Washington, a Franklin, a DeWitt Clinton, and a Jackson proud of their connection with the Order. Yes, back, back to those good old days when to be a Master Mason was to receive and be worthy of all the higher degrees that are now conferred in a Chapter and Council. Masonry, as I believe, is again nearing the verge of another revolution. She is to pass through as great trials and punishments as those connected with the Morgan period. New issues are now arising; the spirit of intolerance and bigotry has renewed its hold; anti-Masonic meetings are being called in various sections of the country. A few weeks ago this clerical, bigoted crew to the number of some two hundred, assembled in the smoky precincts of Pittsburg, anathematized our Order, and proscribed their members from belonging to our Institution. The ball has commenced rolling, and in a few years may increase until you see the lukewarm, the ignorant, the bigoted, and the timid deserting our Lodgerooms, leaving only the staunch, true and faithful to hold up the standard. Thus Masonry purifies itself. Politics, that bane of Masonry, is occasionally creeping into our Lodges, disgracing the man and the Lodge that is influenced by it.

Ladies, let us change this subject, and for a few moments dwell on one more intimately connected with yourselves. Should I not attempt to say something gratifying to you to-day, I fear even my Brothers might forsake me, und my efforts this day be cast into oblivion. [Laughter.] How mortifying to a young man after oratorical honors! Better that a millstone was about his neck, and fifteen of his children depending upon a precarious support than be under such a weight of obloquy. To the good Mason a true woman is the most respected creature of God's creation. Most all of the duties and obligations that pertain to us as Masons, one to another, also pertain to us in our obligations toward you. Shall we then call you Heroines of Jericho, Good Samaritans, Morning Starites, Mason's Daughters, and all the names of petty side degrees that are so ridiculous and absurd when compared with Masonry? Side degrees, ladies, were manufactured to gratify woman's anxiety and curiosity. They have no connection with Masonry proper, and resemble it as much as the lightning bug does the sun that shines above us. What signifies side degrees when Masons themselves think so little of them that they rarely confer them or receive them? Take this vast assembly of Masons, and I doubt if you would find ten that had received the degrees I mentioned. Only think of some of these young men that I see around me examining you young ladies in Masonry. In finding the word they would lose sight of it in your flashing eyes. [Laughter.] In receiving the grip the hand would remain too long in close embrace. "Lead us not into temptation" applies as well to these little side shows in Masonry as anything I know of connected with the Order. [Renewed laughter.] Solomon, with his thousand wives, knew better than to create these little bubbles, and left it to the greater wisdom of the present day to multiply and destroy them. Do you ask, then, how you shall ever apply to Masons when in distress? I answer, come to them with pure hearts and clean hands, and with an honest face and voice tell them your true situation. Take with you, if you have it, your husband's, father's, or son's diploma, or even this emblem of innocence, as a proof of your integrity. No *Mason* will turn a deaf ear to your appeal; and if worthy, and he is able to assist you, he will not turn you unsatisfied away. Remember, ladies, however, that we do not consider as worthy "the thousand and one" Masons scattered over the country that for years have been unaffiliated with any Lodge, and that contribute nothing to our support. We claim but little affection for those who withdraw from us and remain for years a cold, lifeless monument of Masonry, outside of a Lodgeroom, and when their widows and orphans send up their cry in time of distress, oh, how hard it is for Masons to listen with that quick ear that Masons love to acknowledge! As the church member is who never attends church, so is the Mason who never attends Lodge.

Absence begets indifference, and indifference begets a positive violation of our laws; and, indeed, it needs a small thunder-clap, in a Masonic way, to arouse some to a realization of their Masonic obligation.

A thrilling and beautiful story is related by Sir Walter Scott, in his Ivanhoe, of a Jewish maiden being pursued by a Templar. Rushing into an old, deserted castle, to escape capture, the Templar so rapidly approached as to make escape impossible. She sprang to a window located high above a huge pile of ragged rocks that lay below, and while the Templar was advancing she uttered these words: "Take but another step and you shall know that the Jewish maiden had rather trust her soul with God than her honor to the Templar." Her noble spirit moved the wicked knight, and he turned mortified and chagrined away. [Applause.]

In the city of Memphis, a few years ago, lived a widow whose husband had died a Mason. Destitution and want visited her, and in her troubles she was visited by the Fraternity. Among the number was one who had for years neglected his Blue Lodge. The true object of his visit was not discovered by the widow, until one day he attempted to embrace her, when, tearing herself from his grasp, she rushed to a drawer, seized the Masonic apron of her dead husband, and, with streaming eyes, holding it up before him, demanded protection. Like the Jewish maiden, her appeal was not in vain. Dumbfounded and condemned, the culprit left the house forever. That Brother now lies in Elmwood, and upon a marble slab is recounted his many virtues.

Brothers, we are not all perfect. Our Masonic mantle stretches to a wonderful length at times, but it should never cover crime, ignorance or vice. Whatever our faults may be, we know that it is not attributable to the Masonic Order. By the Masonic rule our path is as clear and free from all obstruction as the noon-day sun. While we do not profess to excel all others in our affections toward Deity, yet we do profess to excel some, and to be more consistent and earnest, in love to our fellow-men. As a Mason, I believe in that beautiful ideal of the poet, "Abou Ben Adem," who

"Awoke one night from a dream of peace,
And saw within the moonlight of his room
An angel writing in a Book of Gold.
And to the vision in the room he said,
'What writest thou?' The vision raised his head
And with a voice made all of sweet accord
Answered, 'the names of those who love the Lord.'
'And is mine one?' Ben Abou asked.
'Not so,' replied the angel.
Ben Abou spoke more low but cheerily still,
'Write me, I pray thee, then, as one who
Loves his fellow-men.' The angel wrote,
And vanished. The next night he came
With a great wakening light,
And showed the names of those
Whom love of God had blessed,
And lo! Ben Abou's name led all the rest."

SAN AUGUSTINE, TEXAS, June 22, 1868.

Geo. A. Pike, Memphis, Tenn.:

Dear Sir: I forward you some thoughts that have been suggested to my mind while reading the Bible accounts and reflecting on the lecture of the F. C. degree, and submit them for your consideration. Respectfully and fraternally, G. F. CROCKETT.

MEMORANDA.

For he cast two pillars of brass of eighteen cubits, etc., etc., etc. 1 Kings, vii, 15.

May not this have been the shaft alone?

And he made chapiters five cubits high on each, etc., etc. 1 Kings, vii, 16.

May not these chapiters have been placed immediately on the top of the shaft of each?

And the chapiters that were upon the top of the pillars were of lily work on the porch four cubits, etc., etc. 1st Kings, vii, 19.

Assuming that the pomegranate work and the net work were each four cubits, (the same as the lily work), and that these ornaments were on the top of the chapiters, the which we are justified in supposing, from the boxes, we have: Shaft, 18 cubits; chapiter, 5 cubits; lily work, 4 cubits; pomegranate work, 4 cubits; net work, 4 cubits; whole hight, 35 cubits.

Observe.—The accounts given in Kings is much more in detail than that in Chronicles.

If my conjectures are correct, the discrepancy as to hight in the two accounts is reconciled.

The Supreme Council for the Northern Jurisdiction, United States.

This body of the Ancient and Accepted Rite met in annual assembly, in the city of New York, on the 24th of June, but, in deference to the celebrations of that day in other States, adjourned, after merely opening, until the 25th.

The meeting was a very large one, including a majority of the principal members of the Rite from the various districts of the Northern jurisdiction. M. P. Josiah H. Drummond, of Maine, G. Commander, presided with marked ability. His annual address was a purely business document, but embracing all matters of present interest to the Supreme Council. It was referred to the several standing committees for consideration.

Friday and Saturday were devoted by the Supreme Council to the consideration of the various items of business pertaining to the administration of the affairs of the Rite, but not of general interest. There was a marked disposition to go slow, resulting in the reference of various matters to committees with instructions to report next week.

Among the subjects thus deferred were a multitude of applications for the 33°. It being impossible to create all the applicants, the Council directed the Special Committee to make a selection and report at next meeting. The destinies of the Rite are in safe hands, and its friends may be assured that its progress will be kept within healthy bounds.

After the close of the assembly, the officers and members repaired to the Westminster, where a splendid entertainment was offered by Gen. Lawrence, of Boston. Among the notables present were Bro. Burlingame, 33°, and his red-and-blue-buttoned coadjutors. An hour was pleasantly disposed of here.

The First Lodge.

The First Lodge established in America was warranted by Viscount Montacute, Grand Master of the Moderns, England, in 1733, at Boston, and was called the St. John's Grand Lodge, of which Maj. Henry Price was Provincial Grand Master; its first meeting was held July, 1733—nearly 135 years ago. This is now *St. John's Lodge No. 1*, Boston, and has 346 members, and is the largest Lodge in Massachusetts.

Obituary.

The Ill.·. Bro.·. Viennet, 33d°, Sov.·. Gr.·. Commander of the Supreme Council of France, which derived its powers from the Supreme Council at Charleston, through the Ill.·. Bro.·. Comte de Grasse, died on the 10th of July, at Val Saint Germain, at the age of ninety-one. He was a member of the French Academy. He voted against the Consulate for Life, and against the Empire, but fought in the Emperor's ranks at Leipsic, and was made prisoner there. During the one hundred days he narrowly escaped transportation for voting against the *acte additionnel*. He addicted himself to literature at a very early age. His "Philosophical Promenade in Pere la Chaise Cemetery" was published as long ago as 1824; and a wish which he expressed at that time to be buried in a particular spot in that place of sepulture, from which a fine view of Paris is obtained, has now been carried out by his friends. He was a Peer in the time of Louis Philippe, and made himself remarked by going to the Chamber as a *bourgeois* in an omnibus, with an umbrella under his arm. He wrote several fables and some tragedies, among others "Clovis" and "Constantin." His Academical discourses were models of purity of diction, and some of those delivered in his extreme old age were among his best. He took a leading and successful part some years ago, against the project of the government to amalgamate the Supreme Council of France with the Grand Orient. There was not in that focus of opposition, the Academic Francaise, any more bitter or persevering opponent of the Second Empire than M. Viennet. His predecessor as Grand Commander was the Duc Decazes, who held high rank under the Empire. Who his successor will be we do not know.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Noon Dispatches.

LEAVENWORTH, KANSAS, August 1. Frank Blair made a speech here last night, in which he charged that the Radicals, having lost the confidence of the white people of the country, had resorted to the support of the blacks; that it was from no love for the negro that they enfranchised him, but only a scheme to maintain themselves in power. He said he was nothing in a hurry against Gen. Grant personally; that his military service would ever be remembered with pride, but since he had entered the arena of politics, his acts, politically, were proper matters for public criticism. That Grant had changed his views on the subject of reconstruction, having at the close of the war urged the immediate admission of the Senators and Representatives from the Southern States, and chosen then by the people of those States. But, he said, the secret of the adherence of Gens. Grant and Sheridan, and other regular officers to the Radical party is, that the tendency of that party, which has thrown into the power of the Supreme Court and Executive branch of the Government, is toward military despotism, which, being based on military power, would give consequence to the prominent officers of the army. He says history shows that no party pursuing the course and using the means adopted by the Radicals can live, or receive the support of the people. He denied that the sentiments expressed in his letter of acceptance or in his speech were revolutionary; that the people of the United States at the last elections had repudiated negro suffrage, upon which was based the whole reconstruction scheme, and that to overthrow by proper constitutional means the reconstruction acts, is but carrying out the will of the people. He charged that the Radical party only are revolutionary. In reply to a remark from the crowd, he said that the Radical party had made Copperheads respectable. Gen. Blair spoke about thirty minutes, his remarks being received with much enthusiasm. His speech was followed by music and a brilliant display of fireworks.

NASHVILLE, August 1.—In the State Legislature a bill was introduced to appoint an agent to fund the State debt, principal and interest due, and to be due in five years.

A resolution passed the House to investigate the issuance of the fraudulent State bonds in circulation, said to have been signed in New York.

It is estimated that ten million dollars will be necessary to pay for the militia.

WASHINGTON, August 1.—Leading Radicals are fearful that the carpet-baggers won't stick. Several of this gentry, since their admission to Congress, have expressed Conservative views, and are prepared to abandon their confederates whenever their political fortunes are on the wane. The result in Georgia is a bitter pill for the Radicals to swallow. They would not permit Hill to enter the Senate, but a few weeks since his political disabilities were removed by Congress. There will be a contest over the admission of Miller.

The deficit in the Postoffice Department, for the fiscal year ending June 30, is nearly eight million dollars, caused principally by opening the Southern mail service and ocean mail.

The White House is besieged every day with office seekers, but this being Cabinet day only a few persons were admitted to an interview with the President.

The warrant for the payment for Alaska will be given to the Russian Minister to-morrow. It will be paid in New York.

Compressed Air for Propelling Street Cars.

New Orleans seems to be taking the lead in devising new methods for propelling street cars. Mr. Waylies, of that city, has recently invented a car which has proved a complete success. In the car station there is to be an ordinary steam engine of about sixty six horse power, for compressing air into reservoirs. The reservoirs are made of a paper composition, and two of them are placed on top of the cars. On each car there is to be a small engine operated by air supplied from the reservoirs in the same manner as steam, giving the exact amount of power that was required to compress the air. The engine is not difficult to run, and the cars can be stopped much more readily than where horses are used. Each car will have 300 pounds of compressed air to start with, which will be sufficient to run it nine or ten miles. The exhausted air, as it escapes from the engine, may be used for ventilation.

The New Orleans *Picayune* says: "When this system is adopted in our city, it will cause at least 5000 mules to be sent into the country, thereby being of much benefit to the farmers."

In New York there are some 40 000 animals employed on the various railway lines. The release of this immense number of horses would do much towards reducing their value. The cost of running cars by this method would be much less than at present and the speed more uniform. It is claimed that cars can be stopped quicker with the compressed air than by horses.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE DAILY APPEAL,
MEMPHIS, August 1, 1868.

There was nothing of interest transpiring in the general or money markets to-day. A few planters were in town purchasing, and some orders were being filled to be taken out by our local packets, but the bulk of business was not large. Our banks report collections improving in bulk, showing larger purchases than last month, while all our merchants are coming up promptly and meeting their obligations. There is an occasional call for assistance, and our discount houses are doing something on good collaterals almost daily.

In exchange the market remains very quiet and rates steady with good demand from bankers for Eastern bills, which are taken at par to ¼c premium and sold at ¼@⅜c premium.

The market for bonds and stocks is entirely nominal, though the demand for some kinds is very good. Mississippi Central is probably more sought after than other securities. Orders are on the market for any amount at the following figures: Stock, 10c; 1st mortgage bonds, 60c; 2d do 40c. Past due coupons of this road are in demand at 58@60c.

City bonds are firm, though no sales transpired during the day that we could learn of; 55c was offered and refused for a small lot.

City scrip is scarce. Brokers buy at 73@75c, and will not sell at less than 80c.

Police scrip and county warrants are dull—the former at 70c buying and the latter at 52@53c. Selling at 75c for the former and 55@58c for the latter.

Gold opened to-day in New York at 145¼c, declined to 144⅞ and closed at 145⅛c. We heard of no sales of moment. Small amounts are taken at 143@144c. Selling at 144¼@145c.

The New York stock exchange quotations at noon to-day were as follows: Coupons of '81, 15½; do '62, 14¾; do '64, 11; do '65, 12½; new issue, 8⅞; do '67, 9; 10-40s, 8¼; 7-30s, both series, 8⅞; old Tennessees, 61⅞; new 61¼; Government bonds, heavy.

The amount of uncalled for interest, owed by the Government on United States bonds, amounts to over $65,000, which is payable in coin at the office of the Treasurer of the United States. Arrangements will be made to acquaint parties interested of the fact, in order to effect a discharge of this public obligation.

Measures have been taken in Chicago to ascertain the facts in relation to the Texas cattle disease, alleged to be raging at various places in the interior. It is believed by many that the reports are exaggerated, and that they are circulated by stock growers, in order to discourage the new competition in their business.

The Liverpool cotton market at the opening to-day was firm; Uplands, 9¼d; Orleans, 10¼d, and at 2 p.m. was nominally unchanged. Sales, 12,000 bales.

The New York market was firm at the opening with moderate demand at 30½c for Middlings, and closed quiet but steady at same quotations. Sales, 900 bales; week's receipts, 39 bales; gross receipts, 5900 bales; week's sales, 10,000 bales; for export, 310; stock on hand, 40,000; week's receipts at all U. S. ports, 15,000 bales.

COTTON STATEMENT.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE,
MEMPHIS, August 1, 1868.

Stock on hand Sept. 1, 1867		1,080
Received to-day	3	
Received previously	253,083	253,086
		254,166
Exported to-day	0	
Exported previously	254 087	251,087
Stock on hand		49

APPLES—Market active with good demand for hand picked, at $1 50@2 per barrel.

BRAN—Demand light with good stock. Selling in lots at $23 from levee and mills. At latter, in bulk, $20.

BUTTER—There is very little choice in market with good local demand at 30@35c.

BACON—The demand is very fair and prices firm. Clear sides, 17¼@18c; clear rib, 17¼@17½c; rib, 16½@17c; shoulders, 13½@14c.

BAGGING—Fair stock and prices nominal. We quote Kentucky hand, light weight, 17½@18c; machine, 24@26c; India, 25@26c.

CATTLE—Stock light but equal to the demand. Choice beeves, 5@6½c gross; inferior, 2½@4c.

CHEESE—Light stock and demand. We quote W. R, Factory and E. D. at 14@18c.

COFFEE—Fair jobbing demand at 22@26c for Rio-Laguayra 28@30c; Java 40@42c.

COTTON—Market dull and offerings large; 85@90c from levee. 500 sacks sold to-day at 87½c. Held in store at 92@95c in a retail way.

CORNMEAL—Supply better. Fresh, $4 50@4 60; kiindried, $4 75@4 85. These are quotations of large lots; $4 75@5 are the prices per dray load.

CHICKENS—Good demand, with small stock. Young, $2 75@3 50; old, $4 50@5.

FLOUR—Stock fair and market very quiet, with no sales exc pt in a retail way. We quote superfine new and old at $7@8; X, $9@9 50; XX, $10@11; XXX, and all fancy brands from $12 to 14

HAY—Holders are firm at $19@20.

HAMS—Plain country 18@18½c; plain canvassed, 19@19½c; sugar-cured canvassed 19½@21½c.

HOGS—Few in market and demand light at 6@8c gross.

EGGS—Stock light. Fresh are sold readily at 14@15c.

HIDES—Receipts light. Dry flint 20@21c; dry salt, 17@18c; green salt, 10@11c; green, 8@9c.

LARD—Prices are firm. Kegs, 20@20½c; tierces, 19@19½c.

LIME—Eureka, $2 25; Alabama, Cape and St. Louis, $2.

MOLASSES—Light stock. Sugar-house, 65c@$1; Porto Rico, 65@85c; Syrups, 75c@$1 25.

OATS—Market dull and prices declining rapidly. Several lots were offered at 60c, and one sale of 120 sacks took place at 52½c, but this was below the market, and the oats were new and rather light.

OILS—Coal oil, 38@42½; lard oil, $1 40@1 75; linseed, $1 20@1 40.

MESS PORK—Stock light and market firm at $29 50 to arrive, and $30 in store.

POTATOES—Good shipping demand at $1 50@2 per barrel, buyer furnishing package.

SALT—We quote at $3 25@3 50 for 5 bushel barrels; 7-bushel barrels, $3 75@4

SHEEP—firm at $2@3 50 for Tennessee; $4@4 50 for Kentucky.

SUGAR—firm; prime to choice Louisiana, 16@18c; fair, 14@15c; Island, 13@16c.

TAR—in kegs per dozen, $5 75@6.

TOBACCO—logs to common, 5@12c selections, 18@20c; fancy work natural leaf, $1 00@$1 25; bright pounds fancy, $1@$1 25; medium, 80c@$1; common, 60@75c; smoking, fine and fancy, $1@$1 25; common, 35@75c.

WHEAT—Fair local demand; No. 1, $1 90@2; No. 2, $1 75@1 85; inferior, $1 50@1 65.

WHISKY—Market dull. We quote sales 19 bbls. high wines at 60c in bond.

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ma31

Notice to Tax Payers of Shelby County, Tenn.

THE Tax Books for the year 1868 are now ready, and I will immediately proceed to collect according to law.

All tax payers who have personal property must come forward at once or they will find their taxes in the hands of constables, who are authorized to distrain a sufficiency to pay all taxes.

I will attend at the following places for the purposes of receiving the State and County taxes for the year 1868:

District No. 1, English's, Monday, Sept. 7.
District No. 2, Nesson's, Tuesday, Sept. 8.
District No. 3, Wynn's Store, Wednesday, Sept. 9.
District No. 4, Old Union Church, Thursday, Sept. 10.
District No. 5, Engine House No. 3, Friday, Sept. 11.
District No. 6, Raleigh, Saturday, Sept. 12.
District No. 7, Union Depot, Monday, Sept. 14.
District No. 8, Log Union, Tuesday, Sept. 15.
District No. 9, Finisterville, Wednesday, September 16.
District No. 10, Collierville, Thursday, Sept. 17.
District No. 11, Germantown, Friday, Sept. 18.
District No. 12, Mechanicsville, Saturday, Sept. 19.
District No. 13, Arnold's, Monday, Sept. 21.
District No. 14, Tax Collector's office, Tuesday, Sept. 22.
District No. 15, Handwerker's Grocery, Wednesday, Sept. 23.
District No. 16, High Hill, Thursday, Sept. 24.
District No. 17, French Palace, Friday, September 25.

The attention of tax payers is directed to the following provisions of "An act to amend the Revenue Laws of this State, passed March 15, 1868:"

SEC. 17. *Be it further enacted*, That in order to secure the prompt collection of the revenue derived from taxes on real estate and personalties, that all such taxes shall be, and they are hereby declared due and payable on the 1st day of July of each and every year for which said taxes were assessed; and provided, the payment of said taxes is deferred and not made before the following first day of November of each and every year, a penality of two per cent. in amount of taxes to each person for such non-payment shall be, and the same is hereby imposed, which shall be collected by the Tax Collector in addition to the regularly assessed taxes; if not paid before the first day of the following month of December, a penality of five per cent. shall be, and the same is hereby imposed and shall be collected as aforesaid; if not paid before the first day of the following month of January, a penality of ten per cent. shall be collected as aforesaid; if not paid before the property is advertised for sale, a penality of twenty-five per cent. shall be, and the same hereby imposed, which penalty shall attach and be collected whenever the taxes to which said penalty shall be paid.

SEC. 18. *Be it further enacted*, That it shall, in no case, be lawful for Tax Collectors to give a receipt for taxes to any individual who shall have incurred either of the penalties embraced in section 17, unless said penalty is paid with the taxes, together with such costs and fees as may be regularly accrued on same; and the sworn statements, showing the exact condition of the tax books is every county, shall be made by the Tax Collectors of said county on the first days of November, December and January of every year, and the same shall be filed with the County Court Clerk, and a copy of the same shall be forwarded to the Comptroller of the State.

SEC. 19. *Be it further enacted*, That in case any property shall be sold by the Collector for the non-payment of taxes, costs, fees and penalty, shall, in the aggregate, be subjected to an additional penalty of ten per cent., and whether any such property is purchased by individuals, by the city, or by the State for the benefit of public instruction, it shall, at no time, be redeemed by the owner thereof, except upon the payment of the fifty per cent. penalty, together with the taxes, costs, fees and previous penalties attached at the time of the advertisement of said property, and also the interests on the aggregate amount, for the time elapsing after sale.

SEC. 20. *Be it further enacted*, That in case property sold for taxes is not redeemed within one year from the time of sale, a further penalty of fifty per cent. shall be and the same hereby is imposed; which penalty shall attach to all previous penalties, taxes, costs, fees and interest that shall have accrued at the end of a year on the property sold; and it shall at no time thereafter be redeemed, whether sold to individuals, city or State, for the benefit of public schools, except upon the full payment of all the penalties imposed, together with taxes, fees and costs, and the interest on the aggregate amount of taxes, fees, costs and penalties for the time as shall have elapsed from the date the last penalty was imposed.

SEC. 21. *Be it further enacted*, That the title to all the property sold at public sale for the non-payment of taxes, shall, if not redeemed before the expiration of two years from the date of sale, be absolutely in the party or parties that purchased said property at public sale, or in their heirs or assigns: Provided, That said parties shall have paid all taxes on the same.

SEC. 22. *Be it further enacted*, That real estate sold for taxes shall be redeemable at the office of the Clerk of the Circuit Court, by the owner of such real estate, or his agent, if the taxes, costs, charges and penalties imposed by this act, at any time after such sale has been made, within two years from the date of said sale, after the expiration of which time the Tax Collector, or his successor, shall execute deeds to such real estate as was not been redeemed as aforesaid, to the purchaser, upon his application, as now provided by law.

SEC. 23. *Be it further enacted*, That it shall not be nece sary, in order to carry a good and valid title to real estate sold for public taxes, that the Tax Collector should give the date and number of entry, or either, or date or number of grant, or either; or name of grantee, or number of range or section, or name of the first owner of such real estate; but it shall only be necessary to give such description of real estate reported for non payment of public taxes as shall be necessary in order to identify the same with reasonable certainty.

SEC. 27. *Be it further enacted*, That all laws and parts of laws coming in conflict with this act, and the same are hereby repealed; and that this Act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

WM. MCLEAN,
Tax Collector, Shelby County, Tenn.

Office in Greenlaw Building, corner of Second and Union, room No. 4. jy17 1m

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TRUST SALES.

Trustee's Sale.

WHEREAS, John Overton did draw his accommodation bills on A. M. Hopkins, New Orleans, viz: One dated November 19, 1859, in favor of W. Bell, at 12 months after date, for $2400 00; one dated November 10, 1859, at 12 months after date, in favor of Wm. Bell, for $2300 00; and one dated December 26, 1859, at 12 months after date, in favor of Wm. Bell, for $2400 00: and A. F. Hopkins did draw his accommodation bills on A. M. Hopkins, New Orleans, in favor of Wm. Bell, as follows: One dated January 6, 1860, at eleven months after date, for $2235 00; one dated December 6, 1859, at 12 months after date, for $1750 00; one dated March 12, 1860, at 12 months after date, for $300 00; one dated March 17, 1860, at ten months after date, for $540 00; one dated March 19, 1860, at 30 days after date, for $750 00; one dated December 10, 18 9, at 12 months after date, for $3500 00; one dated April 9, 1860, at 7 months after date, for $1000 00; and Thomas Bibb did draw his accommodation bills on A. M. Hopkins, New Orleans, viz: One dated December 27, 1859, at 12 months after date in favor of himself, the said Thomas Bibb, for $2500 00; and one dated December 5, 1859, in favor of Thomas Bibb, at 12 months after date, for $3000 00; and R. C. Brink